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British Agree to 3-Power Talks; Will Rapallo Agreement Hold?

Germany Sees Russia Likely to Interfere in Danube

Hitler Silent Toward Soviet

Russo-German relations are being anxiously watched in Europe. It was Moscow's treaty with Paris that served as an occasion to Hitler for remilitarizing the Rhineland, and in the text of the Führer's peace proposals to the Locarno powers on April 1, there is significantly no specific mention of Soviet Russia. Special interest therefore attaches to two articles by the Monitor's Berlin correspondent examining Russo-German relations, and in particular the Treaty of Rapallo signed between Germany and Russia in 1922, which is still in force, though in possible danger of going the way of Versailles, St. Germain, and Locarno. The first article follows.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The problem of German-Soviet relations is fundamental to the peace of Europe.

Such a statement is self-evident to all who have followed developments on this continent during the past few years. Any one who may have had doubts about this fact, need only recall the many attacks by Adolf Hitler and other National Socialists upon Russia, particularly the Führer's outburst against the Soviets and Bolshevism in his speech on March 7 last.

Stoking the Fires

The inspired press comments continuously issued about the one state in the other, add coals to the fire of this misunderstanding, neither party losing any opportunity to act as efficient stokers.

To the National Socialist, "the Jewish Bolshevism directed from and by Moscow" is the great plague of post-war Europe. The speeches at the last party congress at Nuremberg, in September, 1935, clearly showed that an alliance of western Europe—England, France and Germany—against this "common danger from the East" would have been well received here.

Events, however, have advanced along a quite different line, so that, today, Russia is not isolated but a leading co-operator in the concert of Europe.

Political Relations

The political relations between Germany and Soviet Russia have changed considerably during the past few years because of developments in these states themselves and in the general European situation. In the immediate post-war years, when both these states were diplomatically isolated from the rest of this continent, German-Soviet co-operation was of mutual benefit. On April 22, 1922, they signed the Treaty of Rapallo, which marked the first step in Russia's re-instatement in Europe. This was followed in 1925 by a German-Soviet trade treaty, and on April 24, 1926, by the Treaty of Berlin—one in the series of treaties concluded by the Soviets with the eastern European states between 1925 and 1927. This last-named agreement has been twice renewed, on June 24, 1931, and on May 5, 1933 (that is after Adolf Hitler's accession to power). Present inquiries bring the official reply that it is still operative.

Neutrality Set Up

The Treaty of Berlin lays down that all questions of mutual concern shall be settled by peaceful agreement. Further, that if either of these states is attacked, the other will remain neutral, refusing to join any opposing coalition. Such an attitude of neutrality applies not only to military, but also to economic affairs, so that Germany must refrain from any economic boycott imposed upon Russia, and the Soviets, in turn, must refuse to join such a boycott, if applied to this state by any other powers.

Diplomatically, therefore, the relations between both states are more than correct, but in reality they are quite otherwise. The National Socialists maintain that their opposition to Soviet Russia is based upon their reaction to Communism. They declare that the "Weltanschauung," or political philosophy of National Socialism and the proletarian ideology are so diametrically opposed that co-operation between them is impossible.

Hitler's Opposition

Herr Hitler throughout the recent election campaign emphasized not only that one of National Socialism's great contributions to civilization was its annihilation of Communism in Germany "for all time," but further that Moscow as the agitator of world revolution was beyond the pale of European civilization.

In fact, the Führer explicitly declared that to him one of the fundamental distinctions was between the national states of Eu-

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Geneva Sees Hope In Hitler's Offer

By the Associated Press

Geneva, April 2

LEAGUE OF NATIONS sources expressed the belief today that the success or failure of Adolf Hitler's plan for a new peace system hinged on the confidence the other powers would have in his word.

League officials expressed pleasure at Herr Hitler's confirmation of his readiness to return to Geneva in the memorandum he sent to London yesterday, calling for negotiations for new pacts to replace those broken by Germany's occupation of the Rhineland.

Yugoslavia Plans To Press Protest On Austrian Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugo., April 2—The Yugoslav Government intends to try to organize a joint protest of the Little Entente states against Austria's decision to reintroduce conscription contrary to the St. Germain Treaty, it is declared here.

In some influential circles, however, it is hinted that a mere protest may not be sufficient and that what the semiofficial Vreme today calls "other measures" may be necessary.

Italy Gets Blame

There is a general tendency to place the blame for Austria's action on Italy. It is pointed out that the decision is taken suspiciously soon after the Rome meeting of Austria, Hungary and Italy, and fears are expressed that Italy is secretly urging Hungary and Bulgaria also to repudiate their treaty obligations.

Although there are serious diplomatic difficulties in the way of organizing a united front of the Little Entente against the Austrian action, it is agreed here that Vienna's move is bound to have important repercussions.

Efforts Halted

In the first place, it has put an end for the time being to the attempts which have been going on under the sponsorship of Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia to improve the relations between Yugoslavia and Italy. Furthermore, although Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and the present rulers of Austria may feel that the existence of an Austrian Army serves as a protection for Austrian independence, most people here do not for the moment believe that any Austrian Army could be persuaded to fight against Germany, whose diplomatic support is therefore regarded as assured for the Austrian action.

Although Yugoslavia is not perturbed at the prospect of Austria joining Germany, the other two partners in the Little Entente cordially dislike such a possibility. All three are worried at the probable repercussions in disarmed Hungary.

London Regrets Hitler's Refusal to Pledge No Fortifications

'Calming Period' Held Inadequate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 2—With the delivery of letters from British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the ambassadors of France and Belgium, Britain's promise to aid those nations in case of armed aggression takes formal shape.

The letters agree to conversations between the military general staffs of the Locarno signatories at an early date.

It is understood that the formal agreement for military assistance follows on the unsatisfactory nature of the Hitler proposals.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's representative, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, answered "No" to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's question whether the Reich's offer for a four-months' military "armistice" included also fortifications in the Rhineland.

The proposals from Berlin include a plan for a four-months "standstill" agreement for military forces on both sides of the Rhine, but the Monitor is informed that Herr von Ribbentrop was unable to promise that Germany would also delay fortifying the Rhineland during this period.

Disappointing to London

The answer has caused great disappointment in British circles and it is hoped is not final. It is felt that Germany, if her intentions are really as peaceful as Herr Hitler declares, could afford to wait four months before starting work on her counterpart of the French "Maginot Line," which took over five years to build.

The British Government has now carefully studied Herr Hitler's memorandum, the text of which was published here today, and while definitely interested in some of the new ideas contained in Herr Hitler's long-range proposals, it finds his plans for what he calls a preliminary "calming" period distinctly disappointing.

Almost Complete Rejection

It is complained that he has in fact rejected all proposals put forward in the London memorandum, except the one for an international commission to supervise armaments in the Rhineland and has put forward nothing in exchange.

It is strongly felt in Downing Street that however alluring Herr Hitler's peace plan may seem, it cannot be discussed until confidence has been restored as to his intentions. The impossibility of building an enduring superstructure on a foundation of broken engagements is the reason for this attitude.

As to the other contents of the Hitler Memorandum, it is felt that a number of questions will have to be asked.

What, for instance, is the scope

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Grand Jury Calls Hoffman To Testify in Wendel Case

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TRENTON, N. J., April 2 (AP)—The Mercer County Grand Jury, which saved Bruno Richard Hauptmann Tuesday night, called Gov. Harold G. Hoffman to testify today, and the belief grew swiftly that Hauptmann again would escape the electric chair tomorrow night.

The jury investigating charges that Paul H. Wendel, rather than Hauptmann, committed the crime of the Sourland Hills for which Hauptmann has been sentenced to die, also arranged to hear Atty. Gen. David T. Wilentz, the Hauptmann prosecutor; and there were unconfirmed reports that Dr. John F. Condon (Jafsie), the Lindbergh ransom intermediary, also could be called.

The jury plunged into its renewed consideration of the Wendel case while charges were popping that Governor Hoffman was blocking efforts to probe an alleged assault on the caretaker at the Lindbergh's abandoned Hopewell estate—the place of the Lindbergh baby kidnaping—yesterday.

Parker Awaits Call

Awaiting call before the jury was Ellis Parker, the Burlington County detective chief whose private investigation of the Lindbergh baby murder led to the Wendel arrest. A guard stood beside Mr. Parker to prevent his talking with other witnesses while he was waiting to enter the jury room.

Dr Carroll T. Jones, superintendent of the state colony for the feeble-minded at New Lisbon where Mr. Wendel spent four weeks prior to being turned over to Mercer County authorities late Saturday night, testified briefly. He produced a statement signed by Wendel in which Wendel said he was entering the hospital voluntarily.

The increasing belief that "something" would happen to prevent the execution, already thrice delayed, was based on these developments:

Points for Further Delay

1. The possibility that the grand jury would indict Wendel for the murder, thus casting such doubt upon Hauptmann's conviction for the crime as to bring about a delay in his execution.

2. The fact that Gov. Hoffman, who already has once reprieved Hauptmann, is showing increasing activity in the case which he has said will not be solved by the putting to death of the Bronx carpenter.

3. The statement of Col. Mark O. Kimberling, prison warden, that he will delay the execution to the limit of his authority as long as any legal action affecting the Lindbergh case is pending.

Under the death warrant he may execute Hauptmann any time during "the week of March 30," which may possibly mean as late as Sunday night.

The warden, if necessary, will ask the sentencing justice, Thomas W. Trenchard, to define the exact limits of "the week of March 30."

So-called "New Evidence"

4. The fact that other so-called "new evidence," such as the story of Stephen Spitz that he possesses Lindbergh ransom notes which he bought from persons other than Hauptmann, remains to be inquired into. Reports from Chicago today said the money to pay the fine necessary to obtain Spitz's release from jail (where he was serving a sentence on a bad-check charge) was furnished by Governor Hoffman

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British Air License to Lindbergh

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—The British Air Ministry has authorized Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to fly his private plane over Great Britain—provided he does not engage in commercial flights nor accept pay for his services.

The American flier opened negotiations for the British approval three days ago when he appeared personally before American officials in London.

"My name is Lindbergh," he said then. "I want to renew my license. I am sorry to trouble you and hope it will not cause any difficulty."

The flier said he could, as required by British flying regulations, produce a health certificate, but could not comply with the additional requirement of his flying record for the last 30 days, as he had not been in the air since he arrived in England.

"I think I could get my official record from Washington," Colonel Lindbergh asserted, and appeared relieved when he was informed such procedure would not be necessary because of the reciprocal agreement.

Yesterday, after preliminary arrangements had been completed, he presented his United States license at the Air Ministry where it was validated.

It was reported in London that the Lindberghs might fly to the continent for a brief Easter visit. Their possible destination was not disclosed.

G. O. P. Plans Last Word In 'Brain Trusts'

Leaders Are Engaged in Assembling Great Professorial Group

To Aid in Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—The Republican National Committee is engaged in assembling a professional "brain trust" for the coming election, it was learned here reliably, which sponsors declare will have an academic dignity and prestige beyond anything that the New Deal has been able to bring together.

The names of such men as Thomas Nixon Carver, professor emeritus of Harvard, Charles J. Bullock, another economist of the same university, and economists with the same reputation and standing from other parts of the country are being mentioned either to serve on a full-time basis for research work in the capital, or to be subject to call on particular matters, as the party needs their services.

New Chief Needed

The vacancy left by the demise of J. Bennett Gordon, former chief of research of the Republican National Committee, has not yet been filled, and his successor will be called upon to mobilize the staff of noted economists now being recruited to assist Republicans in technical, economic and financial attacks upon the New Deal.

No lack of funds will handicap this part of the work, which is understood to have a key position in plans for denunciation of Mr. Roosevelt's alleged heterodox economic views. Mr. Gordon, according to reports filed with the House of Representatives, received a salary of $13,400, which is as high or higher than the best paid professorial salaries at Harvard or Columbia universities.

Dr. High Brought In

The Democrats are preparing in their own way for the campaign, and Dr. Stanley High, former editor of The Christian Herald, and a graduate of the Boston University School of Theology, has been recently brought to the capital to organize a phase of the expanding Democratic appeal to the electorate.

Dr. High, born in Chicago in 1895, graduated from Nebraska Wesleyan University, served in the aviation section in the World War, has traveled and lectured widely, and was formerly attached to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is well known as a liberal.

Coolness Disclosed

Response to President Roosevelt's letter to the clergy last year asking for advice on public matters disclosed a coolness to the Administration. The Literary Digest's poll of the clergy last February showed a 7 to 3 preponderance against the New Deal in a total of 20,000 votes and Dr. High's appointment followed immediately thereafter.

The only names yet mentioned in connection with the Republican's new "brain trust" are those of Professors Carver and Bullock, though the actual acceptance of the two Harvard men has not been announced. Orthodox economists over the country are represented as eager to enlist to combat special phases of the new-deal policies, like gold devaluation, silver purchases and NRA, which have brought sporadic academic protests as they proceeded. Republican leaders are counting on the impressiveness of the list of assembled economists to create widespread interest when it is given out.

Sponsored by Bell

William Bell, president of the American Cyanamid Company, and chairman of the Republican finance committee, is generally credited with the sponsorship of the Republican "brain trust" proposal.

It is pointed out that the American Liberty League has already enlisted a notable list of economic advisers under its $10,000 a year research director, Arthur W. Crawford, of whom Dr. Neil Carothers, professor of economics at Lehigh and director there of the College of Business Administration, is among the most active.

All parties to the presidential race this year are preparing to be generous in compensation not only to economic advisers but to publicity staffs generally. Charles Michelson, Democrat publicist in chief, tops the list with $20,800 a year; William C. Murphy, Liberty League publicist, receives $14,000; and Theodore Huntley, head of the publicity staff for the Republicans, gets $12,000.

A Reconstruction Government for Japan

Wide World

The New Cabinet

First Row (Left to Right)—Premier Koki Hirota; the Late Takukichi Kawasaki, Minister of Commerce and Industry. Second Row—Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, War Minister; Admiral Osami Nagano, Minister of Navy; Dr. Elichi Baba, Finance Minister; Dr. Raisaburo Hayashi, Minister of Justice. Third Row—Hidejiro Nagata, Minister of Colonies; Keikichi Tanomogi, Minister of Communications; Toshio Shimada, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Keinosuke Ushio, Minister for Home Affairs and Education

Hirota to Keep 'Two-Way' Plan In Foreign Policy

TOKYO, April 2 (AP)—Hachiro Arita arrived in Tokyo today from his former post as Ambassador to China and was installed ceremonially within two hours as Foreign Minister.

The cermony took place at the Imperial Palace, in the presence of Emperor Hirohito.

Mr. Arita succeeded Koki Hirota as Foreign Minister. The new Premier held that post in his Cabinet, formed after the February military uprising and assassinations, until Mr. Arita could leave his duties in China.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Only six days elapsed between the Japanese general parliamentary election of Feb. 20 and the military revolt in Tokyo on Feb. 26. But the change that came over the Cabinet situation as a result of the latter event was nothing short of revolutionary.

The election had turned out very satisfactorily, from the Government standpoint, and there seemed to be every prospect that the moderate and colorless Okada Cabinet could carry on with the new Diet, perhaps with some minor reshuffling of portfolios.

The bullet achieved what the ballot did not: the overthrow of the Okada Cabinet. Only one of its members, Takukichi Kawasaki, survived in the emergency Cabinet which was formed by Koki Hirota, Minister of Foreign Affairs, after several days of stress and strain, marked by difficult and protracted negotiations with the army. Mr. Kawasaki has since passed on.

Generated from Crisis

There is no difference of opinion as to the reality of the crisis that generated the new Cabinet. Some observers see it in the sole alternative to an out-and-out military regime; others believe that it will prove a stopgap, and will ultimately give way to a Government which is more definitely and outspokenly reactionary in character.

The process of forming the Cabinet was profoundly revealing. Mr. Hirota's first list of Ministers was a surprisingly liberal one, in view of the circumstances. It included Shigeru Yoshida, veteran diplomat and son-in-law of the moderate senior statesman, Count Makino, who had narrowly escaped assassi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Baldwin Demands Confidence Vote To Offset Defeat

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin announced today that his Government would ask for a vote of confidence in the House of Commons Monday as a result of its defeat in a legislative vote last night.

Mr. Baldwin announced the forthcoming vote in reply to questions offered by Maj. Clement Attlee, leader of the Opposition, who last night forced an adjournment of the House after the Government defeat.

The defeat was the first adverse vote the Government has received in the House of Commons since the general election in November, in which the Baldwin Government won a sound majority.

The vote of confidence likewise will be the first test of this sort in the Commons for the Prime Minister and his Cabinet on questions which have arisen since that time.

The question of equal salaries for men and women in the civil service, upon which the Government lost by a ballot of 156 to 148, will be taken again Monday.

Mr. Baldwin announced: "The Government will treat the divisions arising from it as a vote of confidence."

Political observers said they believed Mr. Baldwin would win a substantial majority Monday since the defeat largely was due to the fact that more than 100 government supporters had left the House last night when the snap vote was called.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, April 2

CCC—Recruiting 66,950 Started

Washington—CCC marches on.

Robert Fechner, corps chief, announces start of recruiting of 66,950 to bring enrollment up to 350,000. Recruits will replace men who withdrew to accept employment or who were discharged for other reasons, the Associated Press reports.

War veterans are allowed 3546 of the new bunks. The rest will be from 17 to 28, unmarried, unemployed and physically fit. Pay, $30 a month, most of which must go to a dependent beneficiary.

Since establishment in April, 1933, CCC has given work, vocational training and outdoor camp life to more than 1,000,000 formerly pounding city pavements in search of a job. Movements are afoot to continue the camps in some form even after the immediate emergency that called them forth ends.

Spain—Peasants Seize More Estates

Madrid—Spain's peasants, weary of waiting for promised redistribution of grandees' estates, seize 25,000 parcels of land in Badajoz according to the Associated Press.

Since 1931, shortly after establishment of the Republic, the Socialist and Radical Left has agitated for land redistribution. By Sept. 8, 1932, the agrarian reform measure was enlarged to include confiscation of grandees' holdings.

Estates Seized

A few estates actually were seized from grandees who aided or took part in the revolt at Sanjurjo.

Meanwhile, peasants in the southwest took things into their own hands. Early in 1933 the movement reached proportions that alarmed the authorities. Scores of estates were divided, the strongest peasants taking the choicest pieces.

To quiet the peasants, Spain officially appropriated thousands of acres.

Right "Reforms" Reform

But conservative, landholding interests interrupted the social transformation. Rightist parties in September, 1935, upset the Cortes by amendments to the Land Reform Act. Socialists resisted especially the provision of compensation for titled monarchists and large landowners whose lands were taken by the state.

Peasants Act Again

Outside the political ring, those most concerned again struck. For some weeks past scattered confiscations occurred. On March 30, an estimated 20,000 peasants swarmed over large estates. They occupied an average of about two acres to each family.

Civil guards are reported as killing six persons in their attempt to stop peasant confiscations.

Canada—Supreme Court Justice Named

Ottawa— Canada's Supreme Court has a new Justice, A. B. Hudson of Winnipeg. Mr. Hudson succeeds the late Justice J. H. Lamont.

Unlike the United States Supreme Court, the Ottawa tribunal is not supreme in interpretation of Dominion law. The British Privy Council in London retains final authority if it chooses to exercise it.

Locarno—Basic Questions Follow Hitler Reply

London raises several basic questions over Reichsführer Hitler's Rhineland proposals, while commending their constructive tone.

Chief questions asked are:

1. Why is Germany unwilling to guarantee withholding construction of fortifications in the Rhineland during four-month negotiation period? Foreign Secretary Eden points out to Ambassador von Ribbentrop that this will further cool French opinion toward the plan.

2. What guarantee does Germany give she will observe new commitments, when old ones have been broken?

Staff Talks Proceed

Britain decides, after weighing Germany's proposals, that conversations of British, French and Belgian military staffs shall go on. But rash military commitments are guarded against by provision that political officials draw up the agenda, and that meetings be held in London.

Thus Britain gives effect to the four-point guarantee contained in the letter which accompanied the original proposals of the Locarno powers to Germany. The letter provided for mutual assistance of Britain, France and Belgium if Germany rejected their proposals.

Does "Drang nach Osten" Germany's traditional "Push to the East"—underlie Reichsführer Hitler's counterproposals in the Rhineland crisis?

London remarks Berlin's willingness to guarantee France and Belgium against attack. Pacts of mutual assistance are offered on the west. But on the east, Germany limits concessions to nonaggression pacts. She offers no guarantee not to attack Russia.

Rapallo Treaty Next?

When Germany and Russia were mutually isolated in early postwar Europe, they drew together. The Treaty of Rapallo, signed in the Italian

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Boston News Today:

Dever Urges State Pay Campaign Expenses
Sliding Scale Rate Scheme Faces Setback
19 Boston Street Cars Swing Down to Rio
Edwards Claims PWA "Better Than It Looks"
Big Stores Object to Columbus Day Closing
WPA Singers Paid $24; Waitresses, $10.50

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Tax Levy Cut Urged In New York

Commissioner Addressing State Chamber Bids Citizens Awake

Real Estate Held To Be Overloaded

Federal Funds Declared to Come at Last From Everybody's Pocket

Citizens were urged to be "tax conscious" and to wake up to the extraordinary spending going on in local, state and federal governments by John J. Merrill, member of the New York State Tax Commission, in a speech before the State Chamber of Commerce today. He points out that every family, whatever its income, contributes to the cost.

With taxes a paramount issue in Albany, the Legislature takes a recess as the tax opposition to Governor Lehman's budget and tax plans develop in both legislative houses. Republicans becoming active against the Democratic program of levies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Forty per cent of the New York taxpayers' money is now going to pay "for the excesses of other years," John J. Merrill, member of the State Tax Commission, told the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York here today. He placed the cost of government in the Empire State, apart from the financial support given the State by the Federal Government, at approximately $1,000,000,000 a year, "or about $80 a year for every man, woman and child within the State."

"This sum," Mr. Merrill added, "was made up of about $64 of general property tax and about $16 of indirect levies.

Each Family Pays $300

"From this it follows that 80 per cent of our tax load, plus, of course, a proportion of indirect taxes, is borne by real estate alone," he said. "The burden of these taxes amounts to more than $300 for our average family, whatever the income of that family may be."

Mr. Merrill attributed the heavy tax load in part to the care of the needy, "for which there can be no valid complaint if the administration is adequate and honest," he said, and the "ne'er-do-wells,"and, secondly, to the issuance of "unnecessary bonds and their attendant evils and ultimate cost."

Minority "Rackets"

"The responsibility for the existence of this second class does not rest as largely with the public officials as it does with those organized minorities which make their demands on public officials and with those who are taxpayers, but give no thought or consideration to the government under which they live and move; and, may I add, pay their taxes, but permit the organized minorities, which are often systematized rackets, to decide to what form and sort of government they will contribute to support.

"The whole field of needs and benefits should receive prompt and proper review. To my mind, we have been too tolerant to demands and too beneficient with the taxpayers' money."

Everybody Contributes

Mr. Merrill declared that "those who dance must pay the fiddler." At the same time, he appealed to citizens of the state to become "tax conscious." Until they did this, he said, nothing of any considerable value toward minimizing the evils of the present tax situation would be accomplished. He included as within the educational scope all those who were taxed either directly or indirectly.

"Government harvests nothing as a result of its own plowing, harhowing and planting," he continued. "It garners always from the fields where others have toiled with the anticipation of profit. Let us not be deluded by superficial promises. Taxes are taken from everybody existing under the protection of Government, whether the taking is, or is not recognized by the contributors.

Reach of Government's Hand

"We hear much in these days about grants and loans made by the Government, and they may or may not be necessary, but whence came these funds from which these contributions were collected? There is but one real source. They are, in their origin, funds taken from your pocket and mine and from every individual who may be reached by the powerful hand of the Government. It may be necessary to pursue some such course, but it should not be unrestrained. In our own State the matching of so-called state funds with those of local governments has often resulted in waste and unbridled extravagance.

Local Extravagance

Mr. Merrill said that 90 per cent of the tax spending in New York State was now made by local governments.

"It would seem to follow that if there is extravagance and waste in the expenditure," he said, "the localities are probably guilty of the major part of it, and the problem

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British Agree to 3-Power Talks On Defense in Rhineland Crisis

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of his proposals for the rest of Europe? He appears to differentiate between West and East. He agrees to conclude a mutual assistance pact in the former, but only nonaggression pacts with his southeastern and northeastern neighbors. Why?

And when he says he "has no intention of ever attacking France or Belgium," is the emphasis on France and Belgium or is he ready to extend this promise to all of Europe?

And what guarantees does he propose to ensure his promise being kept? And what terms is he prepared to offer Russia?

Answers Being Sought

Questions of this kind, which may seem hypercritical to the general public, are undoubtedly exercising the minds of diplomats. They are to be threshed out between the British, French and Belgian Foreign Offices in the course of the next few days.

Despite a strong note of skepticism, however, there is at the bottom considerable relief—reflected both in the press and on the stock exchange—that Herr Hitler's tone is definitely constructive.

The plan for arms limitation is completely in line with British sentiment.

The proposal for an international court of arbitration is regarded as distinctly interesting, although one already exists at The Hague.

The plan to take some of the inhumanity out of war also finds a sympathetic response here, despite the experience of the past few weeks during which Italy has been totally disregarding her obligations not to employ frightfulness.

Staff Talks Proceed

Meanwhile, however, it has been decided that staff talks between Britain, France and Belgium must proceed. Herr Hitler's objections are ruled out with the rather acid comment that his unilateral declaration that the Locarno Pact has ceased to operate is not binding on the other signatories who have equal rights with Germany to interpret its terms.

Furthermore it is understood that the British Government has now despatched the letter with which the London Memorandum concludes promising assistance to France and Belgium on the basis of reciprocity.

Berlin Sees Proposals As Masterly Maneuver; Pleased at Vienna Move

BERLIN, April 2 (AP)—Germany regarded Adolf Hitler's new proposals to the Locarno powers today for a settlement of the Rhineland controversy as a start in a movement that ought to destroy the whole post-war system and revamp Europe.

Other European powers defeated in the World War, officials said, probably will follow the German lead when they see that punitive measures have not been applied to Germany for its smashing of the Locarno Pact by remilitarization of the Rhineland.

Hailed as Masterful

The Führer's new peace program was hailed as a masterful appeal to British opinion to side with Germany and force France to negotiate on terms removing any threat against Germany's freedom of action.

Austria's institution of military training in contravention of the World War Treaty of St. Germain was cited by German officials as an example of spreading of Herr Hitler's diplomacy.

This Austrian step, taken yesterday under a new law calling every able-bodied male between 18 and 42 years of age into federal service, was called here a "logical consequence."

The Hitler Memorandum, delivered yesterday to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at London, Reich officials hoped, would torpedo plans for British, French and Belgian army general staff conversations to insure security against any unprovoked German aggression.

Solemn Warning

Herr Hitler, it was pointed out, made the same sort of warning against these conferences as he made against the Locarno Pact before he took action to break it.

In his new proposals, calling for four-month negotiations for a "New Locarno," Herr Hitler held that the proposed general-staff conversations would be "seriously prejudicial."

Lively comment circulated in diplomatic quarters over the absence in Hitler's communication of specific mention of Rhineland fortifications.

Barriers Being Made?

Reports were current that a new system of Rhineland barriers was already prepared which would make it possible to build them outside the Rhineland and then set them up in the remilitarized zone.

This scheme, it was reported, would be fulfilled about the time the proposed four-month period of negotiations for a new security system ended.

The French were understood to want assurances that no fortifications would be started at least until after a new treaty was signed, but the German Government had already made known that it intended to erect such barriers.

French Opposition

A strong German defense line, informed sources said, might have an important effect on France's treaties with Poland and the Little Entente, weakening French ability to come to the aid of those nations in the event of trouble with the Reich.

Herr Hitler's proposals, in view of diplomats, contained nothing in the way of the concessions asked by Mr. Eden.

To the contrary, diplomats said, Herr Hitler's proposals were more rigid as the result of the great majority he won in last Sunday's Reichstag election, which the Führer accepted as a mandate to persist in his course.

The four-month period for negotiations was believed to have been designed to end as the Olympic Games start. Herr Hitler, informed sources said, would like to be hailed at the Berlin games as the "Great Peacemaker."

Education of the Negro Expands in South

Statue of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, Ala.

At Right Is the Agricultural School on Wheels, Dedicated to Enlightenment of the Negro Farmer, and in Center a Group of Trustees and Friends of Tuskegee Institute Gathered at a Recent Commencement Exercise

Berlin Stresses Tone Of Conciliation Found In Hitler Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 2—Now it's up to Europe—sums up the general attitude here today on Reichsführer Hitler's peace proposals.

Germany, it is felt, has done her duty in producing what one newspaper today superlatively describes as the "Magna Charta of peace."

Germany therefore looks to the European peoples—to whom, rather than to the diplomats, the plan is addressed—to accept the German Führer's lead.

Not an Ultimatum

At the same time it is emphasized that the plan is not an ultimatum. There is held to be internal evidence of this from the conciliatory tone which permeates the document. There is, however, nothing in the proposals which indicates any change in Herr Hitler's attitude. He still stands today for bilateral pacts—and not collective security. And he still takes the line of a European settlement and completely ignores the U. S. S. R.

An interesting point arises from Section XV of the "Hitler Peace Plan" in which he expresses the wish to eliminate from the education of the young as "well as from publications" anything "calculated to poison the relationship between two peoples."

What Happens to "Mein Kampf"?

This means the elimination of certain anti-French passages from various outstanding National Socialist publications, including "Mein Kampf" by Adolf Hitler, himself. As far as "Mein Kampf" is concerned many of these have already been eliminated from the authorized English translation. But they still have to be read diligently by every youth and maiden in the Third Reich. The proposal to remove them altogether will heartily commend itself to peace-lovers all over the world.

New Discriminations

Herr Hitler's objections to the Anglo-Franco-Belgian military conversations, which are clearly expressed in today's replies, are endorsed in the press here today. They are described as a new discrimination against Germany. These conversations, it is said, can only adversely effect the general desire for peace, especially since they are not only one-sided, but were also started before the discussions on the new arrangements between the Locarno powers had been properly begun.

France Sees No Way To Restore Sanctity Of Pacts in Proposals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 2—French official opinion today finds Adolf Hitler's proposals unacceptable on the grounds that they fail completely to contain any concessions for re-establishing respect for international law.

Calling the ambassadors in Berlin, London, Rome and Brussels suddenly back to Paris for special diplomatic conversations, the French Government is understood to be preparing to reply to Herr Hitler's peace program by counter-propositions to be presented as soon as possible to the other Locarno powers—minus Germany—at a conference envisaged as taking place at Brussels.

Public Opinion Outraged

French public opinion as reflected in the press is violently indignant at Herr Hitler's proposals. The Petit Parisien, which often voices the Government attitude, says that the Hitler plan "surpassed in hypocrisy, impertinence and false political romanticism anything that could be imagined."

In the Echo de Paris Pertinax says: "In the face of such a threatening document all that Flandin can do is to tell London that the propositions of March 11 are considered as having been refused by the Hitlerian Reich, that it is now the duty of French, English and Belgian Ministers to meet as soon as possible to consider measures of protection which cannot be postponed longer."

Different Attitudes

Explanation of this violent reaction lies in the fact that Herr Hitler's note is primarily anti-juridical and dynamic, while France remains static and continues to view denunciations of the Locarno and occupation of the Rhineland as a legal misdemeanor which Germany must admit and atone for before any faith can be placed in her promises for the future.

Why Quote Wilson?

French opinion appears to have been particularly enraged by what is described as Herr Hitler's attempt to turn the tables and pose as the wronged party. His invocation of President Wilson's 14 points, for instance, is denounced with particular vigor and the Paris press points out with officially inspired unanimity that President Wilson's statement concluded with a strongly worded condemnation of Germany as a country whose word could not be trusted.

No Real Plan

But this extreme indignation of the French press against Herr Hitler's proposals, though it cannot be ignored, is not shared to the same extent by official circles. Their principal criticism is that the Reich has not made any references to the vital point of fortifications of the Rhineland, and the hope is expressed that the British Foreign Secretary will obtain a clarification from Joachim von Ribbentrop on the subject.

What is certain already is that France will not accept the German proposals as they are, its argument being the absence of any gesture intended to restore international law.

Roumanians Foresee Hungarian Rearming Similar to Austrian

BUCHAREST, Roumania, April 2 (AP)—Savel Radulescu, Roumanian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, started a Little Entente inquiry today into Austria's compulsory service plan.

After a conference with the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav ministers, he announced that "Roumania takes a most serious view" of the Austrian step which might lead to establishment of a large military force.

"We shall determine whether Austria's step is a unilateral violation of paragraph 119 of the St. Germain Treaty," the World War treaty which limited Austria's army, the Under Secretary asserted.

Mr. Radulescu declared that the danger of the Austrian law, adopted by the Federal Diet to make "Service to the Fatherland" compulsory, was that it might encourage Hungary and Bulgaria to rearm.

The Roumanian Conservative Party newspaper said, "the Austrian action follows the German pattern. Tomorrow we may expect to see the Hapsburgs restored, and the day after tomorrow see Hungary rearming. Then the Rome Pact will have borne its fruit."

12 New Members Named To Academy of Design

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The election of five painters, five sculptors and two etchers to membership in the National Academy of Design was announced last night at the academy's annual dinner.

The painters were Carlo Ciampaglia, George Davidson, Orlando Rouland and Gere R. Wickwire, all of New York, and William L. Carrigan of Falls Village, Conn.

Sculptors: Edmond R. Amateis, Brewster, N. Y.; Leo Friedlander, White Plains, N. Y.; Walker Hancock, Philadelphia; and Joseph Kiselewski and Sidney Waugh, New York.

Etchers: Thomas W. Mason, Reading, Mass., and John W. Winkler, Berkeley, Calif.

School on Wheels Takes Instruction In Farming to Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Instruction in better farming, homemaking, hygiene and sanitation has been carried to 250,000 Negro farmers since "The Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels," was inaugurated at Tuskegee Institute here 26 years ago. This was announced recently by H. C. Ryding of Birmingham, general chairman of the Southwide campaign to raise funds for a new agricultural building at Tuskegee.

"Originally begun and financed by Tuskegee alone," Mr. Ryding said, "the work was recognized as so valuable that in 1914 it was accorded recognition by the State Government and the United States Government, which appropriated funds to help bear the cost of this program. It is now operated as part of the state extension service and the federal extension service in cooperation with Tuskegee."

The movable school is operated by a staff of three, a farm agent, a home agent and a nurse, who teach better farming, home economics and hygiene and sanitation, going into communities over the State and lecturing and teaching in homes, schoolhouses and churches.

The general plan of the "school on wheels" is to put up for one week with some community leader who will agree to entertain the specialists and furnish material for the many and varied demonstrations conducted. The farmer students from several miles take an active part in the work.

Demonstrations for men and boys include the following: sharpening and setting hand saws; building and whitewashing sanitary pit toilet; building terrace; setting fruit trees; banking sweet potatoes; landscaping home grounds; planting home garden; seed selection; building compost heap; care of livestock; making and applying whitewash and mixing sprays.

The women and children are not overlooked: the projects for them including the following: making improvised kitchen cabinet; making pantry set of tin cans; making shelves for kitchen equipment; making work table right height; and covering it; making pickle keg into water keg; painting keg, shelves, etc.; screening kitchen and making curtains; doing over stove; making wood box and putting it on casters and whitewashing kitchen on inside.

Johnson Opposes New Deal Again On New Panama Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California is once more in opposition to the Administration over a matter of foreign policy, this time the new Panama Canal treaty. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday heard testimony from war and navy department executives and Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman, announced he expected the treaty to be reported out in about a fortnight, after two more hearings.

While the new treaty purports to be an amendment of the old 1903 treaty between U. S. and Panama it is in effect a new approach to the relationships between the countries, and includes a clause by which the U. S. nominally gives up the right of intervention in the affairs of the isthmus republic. It is to this clause that Mr. Johnson is believed to take exception, and his attitude continues his record of almost complete opposition to the New Deal's foreign policies, although in domestic policies he has generally favored the Roosevelt Administration, which he has backed politically.

Mr. Johnson, an isolationist, was among the leaders who successfully fought Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to join the World Court, and he also helped to head off the Administration's neutrality proposals. Mr. Johnson waged a losing battle against the New Deal's reciprocal trade agreements, asserting that they were really treaties and should be brought before the Senate for revision or veto.

Witnesses before the committee were Brig. Gen. Stanley D. Embrick, assistant chief of staff of the war plans division of the army, and Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, acting secretary of navy. Their treaty views were not disclosed. Mr. Pittman seems hopeful of prompt favorable report and passage of the new agreement, though it is possible Mr. Johnson's pressure may cause revisions or amendments.

Social Security Assured, Carolina Tax Head Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina is practically assured of a social security law, according to A. J. Maxwell, State Commissioner of Revenue, who is visiting here. Mr. Maxwell declined to say what sources of revenue will be touched to obtain the necessary funds.

The Commissioner said that revenues for the fiscal year would exceed the budget sufficiently to permit a 5 per cent increase in salaries for state employees, including school teachers. He pointed out that sales tax collections were running about $500,000 ahead of estimates. The State Government has never been in such excellent financial condition, Mr. Maxwell said, pointing to the prompt retirement of $6,500,000 state bonds, prompt payment of interest and the treasury surplus as evidence of the State's solvency.

Chilean Legislators Turn To And Get Out Daily Newspaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—One of the lighter aspects of martial law conditions in Chile has been the way the two opposition papers, La Hora and La Opinion, have overcome the difficulties imposed by the "relegation" of directors, editors and key members of their literary and mechanical staffs.

Both hit upon the idea of persuading their radical and Socialist friends in Congress to hold the fort during duration of the state of seige—thre months. The result is that prominent senators and deputies of the Left, just as the time when they are accustomed to take their vacation by the sea, are tackling a job which few of them had previously come up against—turning out a daily newspaper.

Free to Continue

Parliamentarians are immune from deportation, "regulation" or any other punishment under martial law, so that they are free to continue ther journalistic apprenticeship, provided they do not overstep the emergency limits placed on public expression of opinion. On both papers a corps of senators and deputies are working as business managers, editors, reporters and linotype operators.

During the strike and the first few days of martial law there were large numbers of detentions. The total, to judge from the official disclosures, could not have been much less than 1500. Many of the strikers, however, were subsequently released. Among those arrested and "relegated" were Ismael Edwards Matte, wealthy publisher of Hoy, an opposition magazine; Javier Ibañez, brother of the former president; Ricardo Latchman, Socialist member of Santiago municipality; Anibal Jara, editor of La Hora; Juan Rossetti, Socialist leader and lawyer, and prominent former army and aviation officers. The most common points of "relegation," or banishment, were Aysen territory, Chiloe Island and remote mountain and lake villages.

Action Protested

The Institute of Journalists passed a resolution protesting against the Government's measures against prominent members of the profession and Premier Luis Cabrera received a delegation on the subject. Senor Cabrera said he did not classify the majority of the imprisoned newspaper men as Communists. Their offense was the exploitation of the revolutionary situation for political purposes. As proof of this he cited articles on the "miserable and hungry conditions of the workers."

Waldo Palma, chief investigation officer and close friend of President Alessandri, told the journalists that a bill would be presented to Congress conceding immunity privileges similar to those enjoyed by parliamentarians with the exception that subversive journalism would be punished.

The industrial situation is now more or less normal. Railroad services are functioning completely, but approximately 200 extremists have been expelled. The San Bernardo machine shops, regarded as a hotbed of Communism, has been closed down to permit of a thorough reorganization. Military jurisdiction on the rail system has been abandoned, youthful and stocky Colonel Manuel Campos having handed over to the civil director, Juan Larrigue. Striking printers, builders, carpenters, munition workers, footwear factory operatives, chauffeurs, omnibus drivers, coal miners, stevedores and merchant sailors are all back at their jobs. Practically every union leader in a striking trade was jailed.

Gravity of Threats

The tone of a presidential manifesto addreased to the country by Señor Alessandri indicated for the first time the gravity of the threats contained in the strike and revolutionary movements. The president condemned, in unequivocal language, "the criminal attempt of foreign and domestic agitators to initiate a movement of general labor unrest preparatory to the launching of a direct attack on the present administration and social order." The numerous acts of terrorism shocked him: "Never has human perversity acted in a more criminal way against the innocent lives of thousands of citizens." On the external aspect of the meance he added:

"We have only to look around to see the difficulties that have been created in neighboring Latin American states by Communist agitation fomented from outside and their reaction against it. Chile, like other countries, needs to defend national sovereignty against foreign aggression.

Open Menace

"This aggression has even penetrated the national congress, but the Government is determined to fulfil to the tumost its duty to the country. The Socialist Party program is an open menace to the existing order and a direct provocation of subversion.

"The people of republican Chile are not prepared to commit suicide as a sovereign nation. The whole continent must rise and take action in defense of future generations. It is my personal duty to do everything within my power and the decreeing of a state of seige is the only legal measure I can adopt against criminal and false propaganda. I rely on public opinion to insure continued support for my administration, together with that of the armed forces in defense of their flag and of social order they have sworn to defend."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Riviera resort on April 22, 1922, provided for amity and co-operation between Germany and Russia. Germany conditionally renounced any compensation for losses of her subjects in Russia's socialization of private property.

Rapallo also marked the beginning of Russia's reinstatement in European good graces.

Recent German rough-handling of treaties raises the question whether Rapallo is next? Soviet-German relations have been marked by tension that might pave the way for ending Rapallo, as Locarno has ended.

French Reaction

"Unacceptable" is the general French comment on Germany's plan for rebuilding European security.

Foreign Minister Flandin ordered French ambassadors home from Berlin, London, Rome and Brussels to confer. He is reported favoring a new meeting of Locarno powers, possibly in Brussels.

French attitudes remain stiffened toward Germany by political factors until after coming parliamentary elections.

Belgian Moderation

Brussels remarks "worth consideration" after careful study of German plan.

Coronation—Edward VIII's in May, 1937

London—King Edward VIII will be crowned in May, 1937, Prime Minister Baldwin announced in the House of Commons. Exact date of the ceremony will be made public later, he said, according to the Associated Press. Coronation will be 16 months after accession.

King George V was crowned 13 months after he ascended the throne in May, 1910.

Coronation completes the elaborate ceremonies attending the change of sovereigns.

Japan's Premier Tries to Keep Foreign Policies Unchanged

(Continued from Page 1)

nation on February 26th, as Foreign Minister, and Mr. Shimomura, vice-president of the "Asahi," a newspaper unpopular in Army circles because of its relative liberalism, as Overseas Minister, while the Minister of Justice in the preceding Cabinet, Naoshi Ohara, who had refused to be stampeded into heresy-hunting when the rightwing nationalist organizations were raising a hue-and-cry against the Minobe Theory, which implies some constitutional limitation of the power of the Emperor, last year, was retained.

Army Asked Revision

But Mr. Hirota had reckoned without the Army. His embryonic Cabinet was promptly threatened with shipwreck when Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, the Army nominee for War Minister, declined to accept office unless the personnel and policies of the Cabinet were revised in a manner satisfactory to the Army. There can be little doubt that the senior Army officers, most of whom are more moderate and more willing to work within the framework of the present Japanese Constitution, were themselves under pressure from their more radical juniors.

After days of tortuous and complicated negotiation, when every hour brought a new report about the status of the Cabinet formation, Mr. Hirota produced a Cabinet in which General Terauchi was willing to serve. All the objectionable liberal names—Yoshida, Shimomura, Ohara—had been duly eliminated; Mr. Hirota decided to retain himself temporarily the important post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Army had put forward a four-point platform as a condition of its participation in the new Government. The four points were strengthening of national defense, clarification of national policy, stabilization of the people's livelihood and renovation of foreign policy.

Defense Needs Evident

These points are not as concrete as they might be; but to the observer of modern Japanese conditions each one of them has its implications.

Strengthening of national defense is the most obvious and unequivocal. The Japanese military authorities apparently have a program which will extend over a term of years (six years has been mentioned), looking to a notable expansion of military aviation and to the development of mechanized weapons, to an increase in the number of army divisions and to an arrangement for the mobilization of munitions in wartime.

The cost of this program is varjously estimated at from 1,000,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 yen; and will be over and above the regular army appropriations, which have been steadily growing and were fixed at 508,000,000 yen (about $150,000,000) in the preliminary budget estimates for the fiscal year 1936-1937.

Although the navy was less aggressive in its attitude during the formation of the Hirota Cabinet this branch of the service will doubtless put forward claims for an increase of its preliminary appropriation of 551,000,000 yen, using as an argument the large naval programs of Great Britain and America and the unsettled state of affairs in the Pacific after the refusal of the other powers to accept Japan's demand for parity.

"Clarification of national polity" means relentless suppression of constitutional theories which would limit the sovereignty of the Emperor and educational training along strictly nationalist lines. The army and navy have always resented liberal constitutional theories, partly because their officers are trained in old-fashioned Japanese views of absolute, unconditional loyalty to the Emperor, partly because they see in any growth of parliamentary power the opening wedge for control over their virtually independent position in the Japanese state structure.

"Stabilization of the people's livelihood" is a vague phrase; it is what every form of government, monarchist, Communist, Fascist or democratic, is striving to achieve. What it will mean in Japan is increased relief for the farmers, partly through direct appropriations, partly through easier terms of debt composition.

The army is keenly interested in the welfare of the rural population, from which many of its officers and men are recruited; and radical young officers consider themselves champions of the impoverished peasants against grasping city capitalists.

There will also probably be more state control of industry, which the army desires from considerations of national defense efficiency. While there is general agreement in military circles on the need for control, the younger officers are inclined to favor more drastic measures in dealing with the big combinations of capital than the more conservative senior generals.

The minimum army demands will clearly call for a considerable increase in public expenditure and the new Minister of Finance, Eiichi Baba, formerly head of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, has already committed himself to a sweeping revision of the financial policies of his murdered predecessor, the venerable Korekiyo Takahashi. While the latter endeavored to keep down state expenditure, to reduce annual issues of new bonds and to postpone new tax impositions, Mr. Baba has already expressed the opinion that the present "emergency" period calls for larger spending, which should be met both by issuing more bonds and by increasing tax revenues. Whether such a program can be carried out without inflation is one of the difficult puzzles of the financial future in Japan.

What Will Hirota Do?

"Renovation of foreign policy" is an expression that may mean little or much, depending on the development of the international situation.

Mr. Hirota enters his new responsible office with a remarkable record of having successfully faced two ways as Foreign Minister. Proof of his ability to be all things to all men may be found in the fact that his nomination was greeted both by the liberal and moderate press, which recalled his assurance that there would be no war while he is Foreign Minister and by the Nestor of Japanese extreme romantic nationalism, Mitsuru Toyama, who declared that Mr. Hirota had called on him 40 years ago as a young student and made a favorable impression.

Officially there is to be no change in Japan's foreign policy. It will be a supreme proof of Mr. Hirota's tenacity and dexterity if he can maintain an unchanged foreign policy at a time when momentous internal changes have unmistakably taken place in Japan.

Cut in Tax Levy Urged in New York

(Continued from Page 1)

should be dealt with by applying the remedies at the seat of the trouble."

Mr. Merrill spoke of the general property tax dates in states near New York, saying that a higher rate was found only in New Jersey. That in Vermont was 84 per cent of the New York levy; that in Massachusetts, 70 per cent; that in Connecticut, 52 per cent; that in Pennsylvania, 60 per cent, and that in Ohio, 70 per cent.

Employment Hindered

"With a high rate of general property tax, a high rate of tax on net wealth, a higher tax rate upon corporate and other net incomes, there seems to be no present great inducement for capital to enter or expand industry. This will not be conducive to the employment of labor,' he said.

He favored the adoption of a larger amount of indirect taxation, "with proper distribution to the municipal sub-divisions and the certain control of the expenditure of distributed funds."

Easier on Real Estate

He was for reducing real estate taxes by from 20 to 25 per cent and for altering inheritance taxes so that they would not destructively involve estates and capital nor discourage private initiative. He favored a well-adjusted personal income tax, franchise taxes of various kinds and with proper rates, alcohol beverage taxes and motor vehicle and motor fuel taxes.

He admitted, however, that when all these sources shall have been considered, there would remain "a substantial shortage of revenue," whereupon the problem would be to find a source to meet the deficit.

Capital Assets

"Whatever plan is adopted, it must be generous to the man of limited means and income," he declared. "But it also must desist from the destruction of those capital assets involved in the employment of labor.

"Those who are most directly interested in this situation have the power to correct its evils. There cannot be much accomplished by moving the men around in a situation similar to a stalemate in a checker game. The tax board must be cleared and with new men and more men a real and final solution reached."

New Glass Stretches, Bends and Rolls

He's Trying Hard to Break It

Sal Anastasia, Screen Clown, Jumps Upon a Sheet of Laminated Safety Glass With All His 200 Pounds. It Only Bent and Sagged a Bit

Latest development in motoring safety is a product that the harshest of tests fail to disturb its purposes — Success said to lie in a plastic called vinyl.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A contribution to motoring safety is seen in the development of a new laminated safety glass which after being cracked will stretch, bend, or allow one to roll it up like a carpet.

Advancing the tensile strength of safety glass to a higher degree than ever before and adding elasticity as well, the new product is a joint development of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation at Mellon Institute, and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. The problem has been in the hands of researchists from the two concerns for a little more than six years.

New Plastic

The success of the new glass lies in the development of a plastic called "vinyl"—the filling used in making a sandwich of two layers of plate glass with the new rubber-like plastic in the middle. Vinyl has all the good properties of the plastics heretofore used in making safety glass, say the sponsors, without becoming discolored by sunlight, decomposed by extremes of heat, nor needing to be tightly sealed along the edges.

So far, the glass has withstood all tests conducted by the manufacturers. Fast balls tossed by big league pitchers merely bounce off as though bunted by an expert batsman. An All-American football star kicked his best, but couldn't put a hole in it—nor could the biggest, contrariest Missouri mule do more than decorate the surface with the imprints of two steel hoofs. Even Tanya Schultz, strong woman of film fame, and Sal Anastasia, well-known screen clown, couldn't tear or break it.

Failed to Break

Miss Schultz struggled with might and main, but she couldn't pull it apart. Anastasia then proceeded to jump up and down on a pane suspended horizontally in the air. The glass cracked and sagged under his 200 pounds, but failed to break up completely.

Standard safety glass can be broken, though, by extraordinary impacts, and its break-resisting qualities are impaired by extremely cold temperatures. But research on the new high test glass over the last three years has demonstrated it to be 10 times as strong as other types at 10 degrees below zero, while at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, it is five times as strong. While standard safety glass can be broken under unusually hard impact, the new type, because of its rubber-like elasticity, gives with impact like a bed-spring and bulges, thus absorbing the blow.

Tax Opposition Arises as Recess Begins at Albany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2—Without having formally declared a recess, members of the New York State Legislature are today taking a leave of absence from law-making to vote in the primaries this afternoon and to observe the subsequent ecclesiastical holidays, leaving behind them the snarl over Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's budget, a stack of the Governor's anticrime bills and his wide social security program.

Governor Lehman indicated he would not be among those leaving Albany, but would stay here to examine and sign bills and perhaps confer with the committees of the two houses that has been named to unravel the budget tangle.

Gasoline Levy

The picture as members of the Senate and Assembly leave the Capitol reveals nothing to indicate that the Republican majority in the lower house are willing to yield on the Governor's proposal to continue the four-cent gasoline tax for another year; but will insist on clipping one cent from this levy, which has been unpopular from the day it was put into effect.

Indeed, the tax question has become one of paramount importance to both Republican and Democratic members, who are now beginning to hear from home in unmistakable terms. With the final date for the first payment on the personal income tax set for April 15—a payment which must represent at least 50 per cent of the tax total—citizens of the Empire State were seen today as highly "tax conscious," for the levy is found burdensome by everyone who comes within its provisions.

Tax Reduction

Demands, therefore, are coming to members of the Legislature from every quarter of the State that the spending which has characterized the Democratic administrations from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term to today must be stopped, the budget balanced and taxes reduced.

These demands, it was admitted, were particularly insistent and embarrassing to the Democrats in this election year.

Mark Graves, president of the State Tax Commission, estimates the yield from the personal income tax levy this year at between $22,000,000 and $27,000,000 in excess of the revenue last year.

Rates Up 77 Per Cent

Meanwhile, taxpayers have learned that the tax rates, boosted while they were asleep, have been increased from 11 per cent to 77 per cent. Letters received by lawmakers here indicated that these taxpayers are not in agreement with Governor Lehman when he describes the higher rates as "moderate," and that blame is being placed on him and on the Democratic-controlled Senate and Assembly which passed them last year.

This accounts in large part for the wariness of the Republicans in the Legislature and the timidity of certain Democrats who do not fear the whip over the Lehman budget.

Money for World's Fair

On the other hand, there are factors in the situation which make for compromise and even for new taxes. These revolve around the fact that the budget will actually be out of balance no matter what happens, especially if the Governor's social security program, estimated to cost about $4,000,000 next year, and a state contribution of $4,125,000 as requested, to the New York City's 1939 World's Fair, are approved. With these items in the budget, there is sentiment in Republican quarters to ask Gov. Lehman to suggest a new tax which will bring in approximately $25,000,000 to meet these expenditures and permit a cut of one cent in the gasoline tax, amounting to about $15,000,000.

That State May Take Part

No recommendation has come from the Governor on the request by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City, that the State contribute $4,125,000 to help finance the World's Fair. Nevertheless, the Assembly has concurred in a resolution adopted by the Senate for a joint legislative committee to survey the proposal for state participation in the big show.

Employers Prove Absolute Bosses In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—South Carolina's law prohibiting an employer from discharging an employee for union activities and making such an action a misdemeanor was held unconstitutional in a circuit court order by Judge Mann filed in the office of the clerk of court here.

Judge Mann's ruling was handed down in the case of C. A. Pittman against the Pacific Mills, Lyman Branch. Pittman was seeking to recover damages from his former employers, alleging his discharge was in violation of the state statute relating to discrimination against union workers.

In his ruling, Judge Mann cited a United States Supreme Court decision which was quoted to the effect that the right of an employer to dispense with the employee is the same as the right of an employee to quit the service of an employer at any time and for any reason. Any legislation which disturbs this right, the decision cited said, constitutes an interference with liberty of contract.

In the local case Judge Mann held that the plaintiff lacked grounds for action because it appeared he was not employed for any specific term or under contract. He also ruled it did not appear the defendant had failed in any duty to the plaintiff as an employer.

New Zeppelin Reported Off West African Coast

BERLIN, April 2 (AP)—Germany's giant new Zeppelin, the Hindenburg, on her maiden flight to South America, was 200 miles northeast of Cape Verde, the Portuguese island in the Atlantic off West Africa, at 7 a. m. today (1 a. m. E. S. T.).

The great ship was steering for Boavista, most eastern of the Cape Verde Islands, on her way to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She took off Tuesday from Friedrichshafen.

'Uncle Gus'—60 Years a Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—With more than 60 years service in education, spent as secretary and Latin instructor at Wofford College, this city, Prof. Joseph A. Gamewell has the distinction of being one of America's oldest active educators and probably the best loved faculty member ever to serve the Methodist institution.

A lucid and comprehensive biography of the veteran teacher is contained in the current issue of The Journal, Wofford College publication. Its author, John Hughston Jr., senior at the college, states that "Uncle Gus," as Professor Gamewell is affectionately known among Wofford students, is a native of Rutherfordton, N. C., where he was born Jan. 3, 1850, the son of a distinguished Methodist minister.

When 16 years of age, he moved to Spartanburg, where, after attending the Wofford preparatory school, he entered the freshman class of Wofford. His college record was one of popularity and scholastic achievement. He was also interested in athletics and starred as a member of Wofford's first baseball team.

During his senior year he served as president of the Calhoun Literary Society, then one of the first organizations of its kind in the South, and was one of the commencement speakers. Kappa Alpha social fraternity at Wofford claims him as a charter member and the oldest member of the body.

Upon graduating from Wofford, Professor Gamewell went to Kentucky, where he conducted a private school for boys. When Dr. James H. Carlisle become the official head of Wofford College in 1875, he returned to the institution and began his career as an instructor. Four years later he added to his regular post that of secretary of Wofford, a position he has retained continuously ever since.

Professor Gamewell married Julia McDowell of Asheville, N. C., in 1879. While still a young man, Professor Gamewell was made a steward of Central Methodist Church, a position he has held up to the present time. He organized the first Y. M. C. A. in Spartanburg, and for a number of years served as its president and director. Later he founded the Wofford College Lyceum, now in its thirty-eighth year.

Honey—From Tree

WINDSOR, Mass., April 2 (AP) — It was April Fool's Day and Jason Claper was suspicious of the honey he found at the bottom of a maple syrup bucket until he investigated. Mr. Claper, discovered that in hanging the bucket to a maple tree he had inserted the sap spout in the middle of a bee hive. The honey ran off into the bucket.

WANTED—*another* tough advertising problem

"How would you solve this advertising problem? It's a tough one," said the sales manager of one of the country's largest oil companies. "In New England we have opened up more stations, put on more salesmen, advertised the same as for the rest of the country, and still we don't get results. In the past year that territory shows a 19 per cent loss as against increases of from 8 to 13 per cent everywhere else.

"Do you think you could do anything for us? We don't want to change advertising agencies—not now, at any rate—but we would like to dump this particular advertising problem in your lap, if you can convince us you have a solution."

That kind of proposal was music to our ears. We jumped on the train with his advertising manager, visited the territory, talked with his dealers, his district manager, and his salesmen. We made a thorough analysis of our findings and then submitted our plan. "That looks worth trying," the sales manager said. "Go ahead."

The plan worked. At the end of the year his sales figures showed a 66.5 per cent increase in gasoline; 56.3 per cent in motor oil, and 22.3 per cent in grease!

How was this done? By applying the same DEMONSTRATED SELLING APPEALS we learned in selling over a billion dollars worth of merchandise through the only type of advertising that enables you to check ideas for their effectiveness. We refer to KEYED ADVERTISING—the kind that is designed to produce direct traceable sales and inquiries—in other words, MAIL ORDER.

The lessons we have learned in the mail order laboratory we are applying to general advertising in newspapers and magazines with amazing results. They have enabled us to increase sales 240 per cent for a well known apparel house whose business was at a standstill. They brought the second largest apartment building in the country out of the red and into the black within four months; and for a prominent insurance company actually multiplied returns ten times per advertising dollar.

No matter what the advertising problem—whether it involves radio, billboard, newspaper, magazine, etc.—we have yet to find anything that these DEMONSTRATED SELLING APPEALS will not sell better than it has ever been sold before!

That is why we are particularly interested in contacting chief executives who have a tough merchandising or selling problem to solve. And while we are proving that this unique advertising agency service will increase sales and profits, you need not disrupt your present advertising plans or agency set-up.

We have prepared, in book form, an impressive factual presentation of what this unusual selling approach has done and will do to increase the effectiveness of your general advertising. It is packed with successful selling ideas—a wealth of sales building information discoverable only through the mail order method of testing, and not available to the average advertising agency.

We shall be glad to submit this presentation for your inspection upon appointment. Write, or 'phone Mr. Wadsworth or Mr. Walker, Caledonia 5-6100. No obligation. Your inquiry will be kept confidential.

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MEN WHO VALUE TIME VALUE THE TAFT

The Taft saves your time and money. At this great modern hotel you're in the very heart of New York's activities.

2000 ROOMS WITH BATH, FROM $2.50 LESS BY WEEK OR MONTH

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RICHMAN BROTHERS

FINE CLOTHES MAKERS SINCE 1879

EASTER MORN— PLEASE DRESS UP ...AND BE HAPPY

Dressing up on Easter morn is one of the world's oldest and most beautiful customs. It comes at a time when all nature is putting on new clothes . . . and has a pleasant effect on everyone.

To this grand old tradition, it is our privilege to contribute the largest, finest and most complete selection of new Spring suits and topcoats in 57 years of clothes making . . . and that's saying something.

An added pleasure is the fact that you can have your choice of any of these fine clothes for the low price of $22.50. And by this we mean any new style, any type of fabric, any color you prefer, any pattern, any size.

Always exceptional values, our clothes this season give you more for your money than ever. Treat yourself to the benefit of buying direct from the maker, without middleman's profit, without credit annoyances, without wholesale selling expenses, without delivery overhead.

ANY SUIT OR TOPCOAT, YES EVEN CUTAWAYS

ALL $22.50

PREP SUITS WITH 2 PR. TROUSERS SIZES 16 TO 20 $18.50

Spring Trousers, For Dress, For Work, For Play $2.75 to $6.00

RICHMAN BROTHERS

Only regular $22.50 Merchandise on sale in our New York City Sales Room
Fine Clothes Makers Since 1879

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ERIE, PA. SCHENECTADY, N. Y. ALTOONA, PA. JOHNSTOWN, PA. WILKES-BARRE, PA.
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Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representative Address Our Factory and Executive Offices at Cleveland, Ohio

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Pay Cash and NEVER Get a Bill at
Largest Cash Store in the South
GUTMAN'S

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Baltimore's Foremost Specialty Shop for Women

Lobby Fight on Hearst Reflects Political Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—An apparent intention to include Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas in the attack by Administration leaders on William Randolph Hearst, which has gone on all week in the Senate, is seen here in political circles.

Winding up his two-day denunciation yesterday, Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D), of Washington, contrasted Mr. Hearst's alleged low-wage scale to workers on the Wisconsin News, who have been on strike, with the widely discussed economies effected by Governor Landon in Kansas, whom Mr. Hearst supports for the Presidency.

Senator Schwellenbach recounted the incidents of Mr. Hearst's arrival at Topeka with his entourage last December, to give his endorsement to Governor Landon.

Study in Contrasts

"The Sage of San Simeon," declared Senator Schwellenbach, "was rolling in there in the luxury of a private car in order that he might choose a new President for the people of this country while his employees up in Milwaukee, a comparatively few miles away, were living in conditions brought about because of the unwillingness of Mr. Hearst to give them more than $15 a week for beginners or more than $27 a week for those who had been employed by that paper not less than seven years.

"He was grinding down those employees, and looking for a great man to balance the budget for us, just the same as Mr. Hearst has balanced the budget for the Wisconsin News."

Senator Schwellenbach charged Mr. Hearst's quarrel with the Black lobby committee grew out of exposures last year of the fight against the antiholding company bill by Howard C. Hopson, of the Associated Gas & Electric Company.

Dates From Disclosures

Senator Schwellenbach charged Mr. Hearst's animosity to the Black Committee dated from the disclosure last year that Mr. Hopson had given Hearst papers twice the advertising accorded others, and the disclosure that "Hopson would write or wire editorial ideas to Hearst that would appear a day or two later."

It was at this point that Senator Wheeler declared that public utilities had spent $20,000,000 in their campaign to defeat the Wheeler-Rayburn bill.

Senator Schwellenbach recalled the story of the confidential letters of "Boss" Murphy to Mayor Gaynor of New York in 1910, secured by Mr. Hearst from a maid of the former, pieced together from scraps in wastepaper baskets.

In 1914, Senator Schwellenbach said, Mr. Hearst had faked a dispatch at a time of negotiations between the United States and Mexican representatives which caused Roscoe C. Mitchel, a Hearst reporter, to resign in disgust and endangered peace.

Makes Other Allegations

He asserted that a couple of Sunday stories appearing Sept. 26 and Oct. 5, 1914, charging "Japan's plan to invade and conquer the United States," were similarly fabricated, and recounted the story of each.

Branding Mr. Hearst's recommendation to violence against McKinley as the "most cowardly point in American journalism," he cited as "the darkest point in American journalism," Mr. Hearst's publication in the winter of 1927 of purported "secret Mexican documents" one of which asserted "$1,215,000 ordered paid four senators by Mexico." The senators included Borah, Norris and La Follette.

Senator Schwellenbach recalled that when the Senate called Mr. Hearst to the stand, the latter admitted he had not verified the documents for which he had paid highly, and recorded his own statement, in testimony, that he did not believe the documents himself, in the words, "No; I do not believe the charge."

Senator Schwellenbach pointed to Mr. Hearst's large Mexican land holding, and charged that the publisher had been willing to incite a war for better protection of these properties.

Milwaukee Papers Agree to Minimum Pay for News Staffs

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2 (AP)—Milwaukee's largest newspapers today announced employment policies which provided for minimum wages, vacations, sick leave and dismissal bonuses for editorial workers.

In notices posted on news room bulletin boards, the Journal announced a minimum wage of $40 for a 40-hour week for experienced men and the Wisconsin News a daily wage minimum of $8. Both are afternoon papers.

It was understood the Sentinel, morning paper, was preparing individual notices to staff members embodying substantially the same provisions as the other papers.

Men with less than three years' experience are to receive not less than $25 a week.

In its notice, the Wisconsin News, a Hearst newspaper, at which editorial workers belonging to the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild have been on strike since Feb. 17, said:

"Former editorial employees now on strike will be taken back if they return to work within one week.

"The management welcomes and always has welcomed discussion of grievances with its employees or their representatives."

Prior to the news strikes, the Guild, which has units in all three newspapers, submitted contracts to the managements. Refusal of the News' management to sign precipitated the walkout.

Senator Schwellenbach Gets Reply by Hearst

SAN SIMEON, Calif., April 2 (AP)—William Randolph Hearst yesterday issued the following statement in reply to a speech made by Senator Schwellenbach in Washington:

"Senator Schwellenbach is not making charges. He is avoiding charges. He is evading issues. He is confessing guilt. He is hiding a cuttlefish cloud of blackguard vituperation and falsification.

"He is the prize polecat of his polecat committee.

"His speech, as Shakespeare says, 'Is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.'

"Let Senator Schwellenbach submit to the courts his reasons for attempting to rob the citizens of their constitutional rights, and not take cowardly refuge behind the senatorial privileges he abuses and disgraces."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 141 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 9:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, (Shortwave) 11.79meg.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Fridays, April 10 and May 22, 9:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.
Providence—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Thursdays, April 9, 23; 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79meg.

Present High School Setup In Philadelphia Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 2—Scrapping of the highly departmentalized educational system now being used in the Philadelphia high schools was advocated by Dr. Edwin W. Adams, associate superintendent of public schools, at a meeting of the annual Institute of Parent-Child Relationships held here recently.

"People charge me with wanting to go backward rather than forward when I say this," Dr. Adams declared, "but I believe we should reduce the number of contacts of both teachers and children. Right now our teachers are overloaded and our children have seven or nine different teachers."

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Call CAlvert 4444
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The Hub
"—of Charles Street"
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Men's Monogrammed White Shirts with Non-Wilt Collars
Special 1.09
A good quality white broadcloth with 2 or 3 initials free is real news! Tailored with care and precision. 13½ to 17.
HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Radio Flood Girl

Wide World
Miss Marion Vandermark
This Evanston (Ill.) Girl Was Honored at the Fourth Annual Radio Convention in Chicago

The convention, sponsored by the Institute of Radio and Service Men, held at the Sherman Hotel, decided that Miss Vandermark, rubber boots and all, was indeed entitled to the title "Radio Flood Girl" for her services rendered during the recent flood period, and as a tribute to all other radio amateurs who did such noble work during the floods in the East.

Manchus Warn Mongols to End Border Clashes

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

HSINKING, Manchoukuo, April 2—Unless the Outer Mongolian Government "takes immediate steps to terminate all kinds of provocations against Manchoukuo's frontiers, the relations of the two countries are threatened with the most serious contingency," the Japanese-sponsored state of Manchoukuo warned today.

The Manchoukuan Foreign Minister, Chang Yen-ching, telegraphed this protest to Premier Amor at Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia, newly allied to Soviet Russia under a mutual assistance pact.

The Manchoukuan note alleged that a battle fought Tuesday on the disputed frontiers between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia was clearly a case of Mongol aggression.

The Manchoukuan protest asserted Outer Mongolian "hostile activities in frontier districts had been carried on with increasing vigor since March 29."

The note cited alleged Mongol air and land attacks March 29 and March 31 in the Lake Buir region.

The protest concluded with a warning:

"The serious situation precipitated by repeated Outer Mongolian attacks on the border to oblige Japanese and Manchoukuan authorities to proceed with protective measures to safeguard Manchoukuo's frontiers."

Except for publication of this protest, Hsinking authorities were silent concerning details of the March 31 battle.

Hirota Wires Hsinking To Clarify Situation

TOKYO, April 2 (AP)—The Japanese Government pressed Lieut. Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda, its ambassador and garrison commander-in-chief in Manchoukuo, today for speedy clarification of the situation arising on the border of Soviet-protested Outer Mongolia.

Despite a telegram from Premier Koki Hirota, however, Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, remained silent on the outcome, casualties and forces involved in the battle reported in Soviet advices to have been waged Tuesday in Outer Mongolia.

The Japanese public still was ignorant of the reported clash, except for the charge of an unprovoked Mongol aggression on Manchoukuo, set forth yesterday in a Hsinking communiqué by the Japanese general headquarters.

Rugged Individualists Ignore Red Light—Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 2—A magistrate and his constable carried on a little traffic safety survey of their own in West Philadelphia March 30. Stationing themselves at the busy corner of Fortieth and Chestnut Streets during the morning rush hour, they watched the effect of the traffic lights on passing motorists.

Twelve drivers ignored the red light completely.

The numbers of their cars were jotted down by the constable, and the "rugged individualists" will be summoned to appear in Magistrate Jacob Dogole's special traffic court on April 10.

Eckener Publicity Banned by Berlin

BERLIN, April 2 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the Graf Zeppelin, has displeased the National Socialists because of his conduct during the Reichstag election campaign.

His refusal to come out with a special election appeal caused the Propaganda Ministry to issue secret orders to the press to drop Dr. Eckener's name hereafter out of any publicity concerning the Graf or the giant new Zeppelin, the Hindenburg.

In its mobilization of every available factor for the Reichstag election last Sunday, the Propaganda Ministry hit upon the scheme of getting prominent men in every walk of life—men like Max Schmeling, the fighter; Wilhelm Furtwängler, the orchestra conductor; the Rev. Wilhelm Zöllner, and Bishop Preysing of Berlin—to write endorsements of Adolf Hitler and his policies.

Dr. Eckener, always a man of rugged independence, declined to do so on the ground that he was a technician, not a politician.

This angered the National Socialists, who recalled that Dr. Eckener came out in favor of the late President Paul von Hindenburg—and against Adolf Hitler—in a radio speech during the 1932 presidential election, and that he himself might have been nominated for the Presidency had Marshal von Hindenburg chosen not to run again.

Party sources also contended that Dr. Eckener placed the Hindenburg and Graf Zeppelin into election propaganda service during the four days preceding the balloting only under pressure and with great misgiving.

Findings by NRA Show Child Labor Again Threatened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—American industry reopened its gates to the employment of children as soon as the restrictions contained in NRA codes were invalidated along with the rest of the NRA system by the Supreme Court in the Schechter case.

The now defunct NRA left this charge against the forces it once tried to control in an exhaustive analytical legacy received here late yesterday by the Department of Commerce. All told, there were 800 code histories and about 200 industrial studies, including among them analyses of trade practice provisions of the former codes. The child labor report was the first to be extracted and receive general attention.

The documentary mass represents the accomplishment of the skeletonized NRA's division of review during the entire period since the Supreme Court decision until the end of March.

To Continue Reports

In still further reduced form, the same organization is to continue as the industrial economics division of the Department of Commerce with the writing of more NRA reports under the direction of the cabinet committee of industrial analysis.

A renewed drive for ratification of the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution was suggested in the child labor report as necessary if the standards which NRA set up covering employment of minors in industry are to be preserved. NRA probably received more universal approval for its ban on child labor than any other of its temporary accomplishments.

The reports comment on post-NRA observance of the child labor standards is as follows:

Permanent Contributions

"Many permanent contributions were made by this experiment under the NRA in the control of child labor: First, several states have adopted its provisions in their state laws; secondly, many states have been added to those approving the federal child labor amendment; thirdly regulation of child labor at the standards prescribed by NRA has been proven to be practical both as social legislation and as a workable basis for factory operation; fourthly, voluntary compliance cannot reach the individual nonconformist in industry; fifthly, industry will readily comply with the provisions as established in NRA codes; sixthly, much valuable experience in the development of specific regulation and the child labor problems of individual industries has been garnered."

Had Mixed Success

A study of minimum price regulation under the codes, a work of 233 pages, found that this NRA experiment in government control of a phase of industry had very mixed success and was often a failure.

It added that the failures could have been predicted. Price problems, said the report, reflected more deep-seated problems involved in the depression, particular maladjustments of industries and changing industrial economy.

"Minimum price regulation," the report said, "was not directed at this fundamental economic problem, nor even at the more basic difficulties which affected specific industries and expressed themselves in a price level unsatisfactory to the bulk of their memberships. It was rather an attack on the obvious and most superficial symptom of these underlying factors on the price level itself."

Quotes From Congress

Foreign Competition—Farm Benefit Payments—G. O. P. Plank Suggestions—Tax Program Penalization—Difference of a Few Years—Washing Machines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator James J. Davis (R), Pennsylvania:

How can we hope to increase employment in this country by encouraging Americans to buy foreign competitive products at this time when even in normal times many of our own factories and mills operate not more than seven months in each year? I maintain that tariff reductions should not be made with respect to any foreign country on articles in the production of which labor standards, as reflected in wages, living scales, and labor costs, are lower than those which obtain in the production of the comparable articles in the United States.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan:

I respectfully suggest that dangers are relative, and it would seem to me to be far more dangerous to leave public opinion at the mercy of the countless stories regarding extravagant farm-benefit payments, which have run up and down the land for two years, than to bring the true facts out into the open. . . . Is it or is it not true that a great New York bank collected $705,488.66 as its residuary share of AAA benefit payments to one Puerto Rican sugar operator in one year?

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), Massachusetts:

In my humble opinion, the repeal of the Reciprocal Tariff Act and the abrogation of the treaties made thereunder should be one of the major planks in the Republican platform in the coming campaign. I feel confident that the coming Republican convention will take up this subject and write a plank that means something when the party appeals to the voters of the country to support the Republican candidates who will be nominated at Cleveland. (Applause.)

Representative Arthur L. Lamneck (D), Ohio:

If we are ever to put the unemployed back to work on a sound basis it must be through productive industry. By our tax program we penalize initiative, we penalize frugality, and we penalize all other business virtues that tend to build and not to destroy.

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R), Illinois:

It is only fair to remind the hosts of Democracy that what they so glibly condemned in 1932 as extravagance and speculation on the part of the Farm Board now takes on the habiliments of sacred policy in the Commodity Credit Corporation. Funny what a difference a few years make.

Representative John E. Rankin (D), Mississippi:

One of the gentlemen opposing this bill made fun of these electric home and farm authority washing machines. I would like to see him bow down over a washtub and a scrubboard, and do the family washing for a few weeks. That would convert him; it would probably make a Democrat out of him. (Laughter and applause.)

Maple Sugar Crop Short in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Due to early melting snows and heavy rains, this year's maple sirup crop will be greatly reduced. An estimate places it as low as 25 per cent of last year's figure. A year ago the weather was propitious and the sap was running for six weeks in many cases. In some districts this year the season lasted only two days.

Though there are more than 70,000,000 producing trees in Eastern Canada only about 24,000,000 were tapped this year, but these are expected to return a sizable income to the farmer. The revenue from the sale of maple sugar and maple sirup in 1935 was $3,522,420, an increase of nearly half a million dollars over 1934.

The Province of Quebec is the center of the industry, 73.30 per cent of the Canadian production comes from here.

Fights Extradition

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 2 (AP)—Charles Luciano, reputed overlord of a $12,000,000 New York vice ring, directed from his jail cell here today a fight against extradition. He was taken into custody yesterday, jailed and then released in bail. Several hours later, Chancellor Sam W. Garrett ordered Luciano retaken, revoked the bond and placed him in custody of the sheriff without bail pending hearing.

Plan for Big Bridge Over Durban Harbor Studied by Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—Tentative plans are being discussed for a giant bridge across Durban Harbor. The plans have been submitted to the City Council.

In height, though not in span, it would be one of the greatest in the Southern Hemisphere, rivaling the famous Sydney Harbor Bridge.

Linking up the point with the fast-developing industrial area on the bluff, the proposed bridge would be of sufficient height to allow the largest vessel ever likely to visit the Union, to enter the bay unhindered. It would be more than 200 feet above high-water mark.

Construction on the cantilever system would involve the erection of giant concrete and masonry towers close on 400 feet in height.

According to the provisional plans, the bridge would require only a main arch span of 650 feet, but there would be two lesser arches of 300 feet each, making a total length of nearly a quarter of a mile, exclusive of approaches. Estimates give a cost of about £750,000.

Music Teachers' Jury Awards Scholarships in Song Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Five out of 19 high school students coming from 14 states carried off free scholarships today, winners of a solo singing contest held in connection with the Music Educators' National Conference. The scholarships were donated by the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y., the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston; the Cincinnati Conservatory, and the Institute of Musical Art of the Juilliard School, New York.

The five students, all of whom had received honor rating at previous regional competitions and who were said by the chairman, Frederick H. Haywood, of San Francisco, to have shown "a cultural achievement not possible 10 years ago," were Paul Cox, baritone, of Brookings, S. Dak.; Mary Jane Nicholson, soprano, of Kansas City, Mo.; Anna Yurkiw, alto, of Rochester; Charles Lattermen, baritone, of Syracuse, and Ted Matuszeskin, of Pittsburgh.

"A decade ago, a meeting such as this would have attracted about 25 persons," Mr. Haywood declared, in addressing a crowded room of teachers and musical directors. "I attribute the progress to the fact that so much more attention has been given to pupil singing through the medium of class or group work. Sociologically, the set-up is perfect. The opportunity for co-operation and for making comparisons which these young persons have had has only helped to prove that each has an individual message."

Mr. Haywood announced that the National School Vocal Association had been formed since this convention started to do for vocal art what the national school orchestra and band associations have done for instrumental attainment.

Selections by the students included "One Fine Day" from "Madame Butterfly"; "He Shall Feed His Flock," from Handel's "Messiah," and arias from "Traviata," "Martha" and "Aida."

Factors which entered into the choice of winners of scholarships were naturalness, quality, intonation, freedom, individuality, vowels, consonants, phrasing and stage deportment. The judges were Harper Maybee of Kalamazoo, Theo. Van Yorx of the American Academy of Teachers of Singing, Edwin Steckie, director of music at Peekskill; C. J. Valentine of Newton High School, Elmhurst, L. I., and Arthur Ward, director of music at Montclair, N. J.

A resolution declaring "festival" to be a more desirable term than "contest" for such events was passed at a session yesterday afternoon upon recommendation by Dr. Hollis Dann, director of the department of music education at New York University.

Francis Findlay of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, discussed how the school orchestra and "our rising conductors" could improve themselves.

"A school orchestra so often gives a good performance mechanically, but so seldom scales the heights musically," he said. "Can a school get beyond externals? Yes, with good leadership. Can a high school conductor emulate Toscanini? Yes, in one respect at least—he can grow."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Ile de France	April 4	Plymouth,	April 10	April 3, 8:00 pm	April 4, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm
*Manulani	San Francisco,	April 22	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jefferson	Seattle,	April 11	Apr. 6, 4:00 pm	Apr. 6, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

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A	C	A	R	I	D	A
R	E	N	T		D	R
A	T	E		R	U	G
D	O		M	I	C	E
E	W	G	A	S	E	S
D	E	A	R	E	S	T

Full Aid of All Labor Is Urged by New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—An organization to rally all labor, whatever its political creed, for President Roosevelt's re-election, has been established by Maj. George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation. It is called Labor's Nonpartisan League.

Though it has been claimed by New Dealers that President Roosevelt would receive the great bulk of organized labor anyway, the new group if successful will obviously be a powerful factor in the elections. Major Berry announced the organization might continue into future elections. If this transpires, the group may be an important nucleus of an American labor party, or possibly a farmer-labor party, which has always failed in the United States chiefly because of the unwillingness of organized labor to bind itself to one political grouping.

Lewis Move Is Significant

Already the separatist movement of John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, is admittedly aimed toward a labor party in two or three years.

The Berry move may turn out to be the germ of a momentous project in American history, it is recognized here. But political observers have seen other ambitious schemes for labor parties before, and they will wait for further evidence before passing judgment.

Otherwise, the political skies were filled with various events and portents. In New York State, the Borah-for-President forces were fighting for a nationally significant foothold with a slate of 17 delegates competing against a regular Republican unpledged delegation to the Cleveland convention.

Test Is an Important One

If the Borah forces are successful in this, their first major test, the Idahoan's chances in New Jersey, where he is also filing a slate, and in states farther west, will be considered greatly improved. If he is snowed under—as regular Republicans predicted would be the case—the Senator's political challenge will not be so impressive.

In New Jersey, a Borah-Landon straight fight is in prospect for the primaries on May 19. It is one of the few states where the Kansas Governor's name has gone on the ballot, his advisers preferring a quiet campaign and uninstructed delegations. But Landon supporters in New Jersey forced the Governor's hand. Former Ambassador Walter E. Edge and Gov. Harold G. Hoffman are listed as delegates-at-large on the Landon slate, thus introducing complications.

Hoffman a Dubious Asset

The checkered political activities of Governor Hoffman are considered a dubious asset by Landon leaders here, and William Randolph Hearst, who has endorsed Governor Landon and was involved in the Hoffman-Bruno Richard Hauptmann situation, further complicates the picture. As in some other instances, the Landon leaders are embarrassed by their volunteer supporters.

Senator Borah, the other prominent figure in the political picture, has changed his plans about speaking in Milwaukee, and will appeal to the Wisconsin voters by radio. He is facing an uninstructed delegation in primaries to be held on April 7, and has high hopes of obtaining progressive support in a liberal State, thus making a showing to offset admitted prospective disappointments in eastern states.

Aimed at All States

The new political group, called Labor's Nonpartisan League, is to work in every state, but with particular concentration on New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois—states which may well hold a balance between the Republican candidate and Mr. Roosevelt. With Major Berry, who is president of the Printing Pressmen's Union, are John L. Lewis, as head of the largest single unior, Sidney Hillman, head of the tightly-organized garment workers, and "300 other prominent labor leaders."

Conspicuously outside is William Green and the American Federation of Labor, with whom Mr. Lewis recently had a stiff contest over the question of craft or combine unions. It is A. F. of L. tradition to refrain from party affiliations, but Major Berry admitted that a chief purpose of the Nonpartisan League was to put A. F. of L. members on record as favoring President Roosevelt.

Organized labor has been largely in support of President Rosevelt, and he has received the strong indorsement of the United Mine Workers. There are to be no initiation fees or dues, and Major Berry said:

"In this respect it is distinctly different from other organizations which have come into existence recently to defeat the President."

"In 19 states we already have outstanding men who have agreed to be leaders in these states," Major Berry said. "These are New York, Kansas, Indiana, Massachusetts, California, Washington, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Michigan, North Dakota, Colorado, Missouri, Oregon, Illinois, Maryland, and West Virginia.

"It is the intention of Labor's Nonpartisan League," Major Berry's formal statement said, "to enter into the campaign vigorously and to meet on the political field the efforts of the reactionary and defeatist elements who seek the defeat of the President. Labor's Nonpartisan League is intended to be the rallying ground for this result.

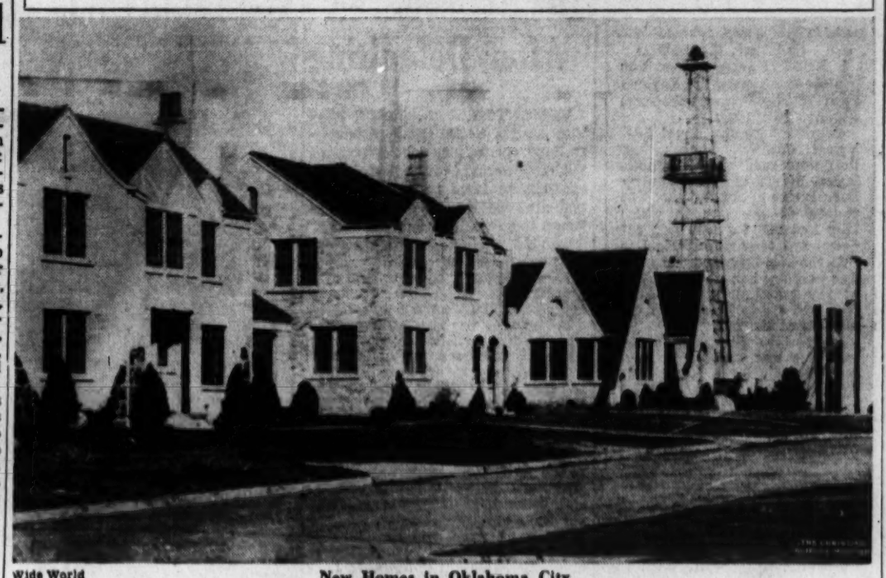
Thinks Labor Appreciative

"It is my impression that labor throughout the nation fully appreciates and commends the efforts and the accomplishments of President Roosevelt in the reconstruction of our economic system which contemplates the development of an orderly, constructive reform in industry and finance to the end that unemployment and distress shall be reduced to the extreme minimum—if not eliminated—in our country and that the causes responsible for the depression will not be permitted to reassert themselves.

In a circular letter to labor groups, he added:

"I think it unnecessary here to detail the efforts and accomplishments of President Roosevelt, because the records speak for themselves, and they definitely identify him as perhaps the most progressive, forward-looking President that we have ever had; he has contributed in a most practical manner to the processes of industrial rehabilitation measured by the principle of human progress."

'Front Line' in Oklahoma's Battle Over Oil



Wide World

New Homes in Oklahoma City
Area in Drilling Zone, Apparently Doomed to Have "Backyard" Oil Wells

Sales Tax as Key To Jury Service Tested in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The exclusive right of the property owner to serve on a jury is being challenged in this county where jury lists are being made up of registered voters and a "taxpayer" is being defined as one who pays a sales tax, whether he owns property or not.

Taxes on real property have been reduced in this State, twice in recent years, thus shifting the burden of taxation to other sources. The question now is whether the property owner, in shifting his burden, may not have surrendered some of the privileges that went with it.

Opinion Divided

The action of the County Assessor in making every voter a venireman, has raised both protest and approval. Property owners, with their respect for the property rights of others, are seen by some as the only reliable jurors, while others argue that the present action is a real step toward a more democratic jury system.

This last contention is seen as the real issue by those who hold that under the present ruling the jury system has lost something of its original purpose of giving those on trial judgment by their peers.

Discretionary Power

In 1925 a legislative change was made which gave the judges of the Superior Court discretionary powers in choosing jurors from the lists submitted to them. In this they were aided by juror committeemen from the various voting districts.

Since then it is claimed, the system has produced highly intelligent juries and has eliminated the social and racial difficulties that came up under the old lottery system of choosing jurors.

A test of the legality of the right of those who only pay sales tax to serve on the jury is predicted. Those who are in favor of returning the system to a more democratic status believe that a legal contest may bring the matter into the open and that some legislative modification of the present practice may follow.

Oklahoma City Put Under Martial Law Without Troops

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 2 (AP)—Gov. E. W. Marland's martial law became effective today in the Capitol grounds oil-drilling dispute, but not a soldier was in sight.

Only the clanking of oil field machinery disturbed complete peace along the "front"—state land adjoining territory recently opened to drillers.

Although he proclaimed martial law in force at midnight, the Governor indicated no national guardsmen would be called immediately. The adjutant general was directed to protect the rights of the State on its land not included in the new tract.

"Oklahoma City authorities have abused the power granted them by the State," the Governor said, threatening to appeal to the people, asking them to strip the city of power to prevent oil drilling on State land and permit drilling anywhere in the city.

"They have opened up thickly-settled residential sections to oil development adjacent to state lands and are allowing foreign corporations to drain the state lands of valuable oil deposits and are attempting to prevent the State from developing its own lands.

"The people of the State will not permit themselves to be robbed by such high-handed methods."

Flying Flea Built By Toronto Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—One of the features of the exhibition at the Central Technical School this spring will be the "flying flea," a tiny airplane which is being built by students in the aeronautical courses, the first of its kind to be built in this part of the country, according to Taylor Storey, the instructor. Less than 12 feet long, with a wing spread of 20 feet, the estimated speed of the ship is 80 miles an hour and it is expected to be capable of 40 miles to a gallon of gasoline. From the tip of the wing to the ground is about six feet.

These ships have no ailerons and the wings tip backward and forward, doing away with elevators, explained Mr. Storey. At present these "flying fleas" are very popular in England, and are said to be one of the safest types of airplanes. One of them recently flew across the English channel in 35 minutes.

Burbank Plants Go To College Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—More than 3400 flower plants raised by seed in the Luther Burbank gardens here which are now used for agricultural experiments in the Santa Rosa-Sebastopol Junior College classes, are being planted on the college campus by student labor under supervision of J. B. Surryhne, custodian of grounds and buildings.

The varieties being planted include 2000 pansies, dusty millers, snap dragons, lobelia, Shasta daisy (a Burbank creation) and gazanias. The plants were raised by J. B. Keil, specialist, from seeds left by the plant wizard, Mr. Burbank.

In addition to flowers grown for the college campus, the gardens this year produced more than 550 petunia plants for Fremont Park and supervised the planting of seeds in Juiliard Park. Youths employed under the NYA are being given part-time work in the gardens assisting Mr. Keil.

Royalist Strength In Austria Shown By Otto's Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—An indication of the popularity of the royalist movement in Austria is that the twelve-hundredth municipality has now elected Prince Otto as its citizen of honor. And when the decisions are recorded in the minutes of the municipalities, Otto is referred to as "Kaiser."

In addition 275 associations have elected him as their Patron-of-Honor.

When Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg visited Prague, during the month of January, it was reported in many journalistic and diplomatic quarters that he had agreed to put an end to royalist agitations in Austria. Similar promises were put in the mouth of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, the Vice-Chancellor, when he visited London and Paris a few weeks later.

This sentiment caused enthusiasm in Little Entente countries and it was reported that the "liquidation of the Hapsburg question" had prepared the way for a general central European agreement.

However, categorical denials from Prince von Starhemberg, the elimination from the Austrian press of any alleged governmental statements purporting to remove the question of the restoration from Austrian politics, and the lively royalist propaganda now being carried on in the country are signs that the régime here does not consider it has made any concessions in this matter, or radically changed its political course.

Flower and Garden Exhibits Welcome Spring to Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Contrary to the Gilbert and Sullivan tune "the flowers that bloom in the spring" have had a great deal to do with the case in the Palm Beaches during March.

Two important flower shows have been held, the Girl Scouts have toured prominent gardens in Palm Beach and the WPA, assisted by the West Palm Beach Garden Club, is conducting a series of lectures on native flora.

At the eighth annual Palm Beach Garden Club Show, the president's medal, given by Mrs. George A. McKinlock for outstanding merit in making the show successful, went to Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy for her exhibit of small gardens.

Nurseries and individuals from all parts of the State sent exhibits, and many of these emphasized native plants. Col. Robert J. Montgomery's Coconut Grove palmetum showed seeds and flowers of palms and cycads, 43 in all, with many native to Florida. The Julius J. Thomas Nursery from Lake Worth presented a valuable exhibit of air plants.

Special awards went to Dr. George Waterman and Mrs. Christopher Smithers for their gardens demonstrating the use of native growth, to Mrs. Alfred G. Kay for her herb garden; Mrs. John S. Phipps for materials used in her tea garden; Hugh Dillman for having the largest and most distinctive display of cut flowers and foliage plants in the show; and to the following visitors for their flower arrangements: Miss Mary May White, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter, Mrs. Stillman Rockefeller, and Mrs. F. Wright.

The still-life pictures, informal supper tables, luncheon tables, shadow boxes, many of them, used native materials to good advantage. First prize in the still-life pictures, showing garden scenes, went to the Hon. Mrs. Frederick E. Guest, who built a scene about a pool with moss and air plants predominating.

The West Palm Beach Garden Club is a member of the National Federation of Garden Clubs. The local club is made up of eight groups, each with flower-like names. The March show was its ninth annual exhibition.

In addition to the usual individual competition each circle this year arranged flower shops. Orange Blossom Circle won first prize for "The Hut." This was built with pine slab walls and a thatched palmetto roof hung with Spanish moss made an artistic setting for the souvenir store, where flowers, shells, snake skins, sponges, coconuts in all stages of development, even small alligators, made up its wares.

Bonus for 'Colonels' Weighed in Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 2 (AP)—While the "colonelcy busting" ruling of Attorney General B. M. Vincent echoed through the halls of Congress, Kentucky legislators sniffed the wind today to determine whether a resolution introduced in the General Assembly to pay $100 bonuses annually to some 17,000 Kentucky colonels had smoothed, in any degree, their ruffled feelings.

Fayette County Republicans appealed to Gov. A. B. Chandler to launch an investigation. Any possibility that he would do so was weakened by the fact that he just became a captain of the Texas Rangers and a 10-gallon hat which goes with the honor demands much of his attention.

Several ex-colonels pointed out that the bonus proposal was introduced on April 1, and are skeptical. It would levy a tax of $10 a year on all unmarried Kentuckians between the ages of 21 and 60. Payable over a five-year period, the bonus would become effective in 1960, another point pounced on by the doubting Thomases.

Jilted Girl Wins $250,000

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—A supreme court jury yesterday fixed $250,000 as the amount Frederic Gimbel, member of the wealthy department store family, should pay Miss Lillian Mendal for jilting her via transatlantic telephone. Miss Mendal asked $2,000,000. Justice Bernard L. Shientag took under advisement motions to set aside the verdict as excessive compensation and as not in keeping with evidence.

'I Never Owed Less Than £5,000,000,' Says One of Britain's 'Big-5' Bankers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A bank chairman has been confessing here that he "never owed less than £5,000,000."

This chairman was Mr. Rupert E. Beckett, head of the Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banks. He was speaking in London at the annual meeting of the important institution over which he presides, an institution which, like the Midland Bank, which is also one of the "big five," has been celebrating the fact that 100 years have gone by since it started in business.

Small Beginnings

Describing how banking in Britain has grown from small beginnings to its present splendid proportions, Mr. Beckett referred to days long ago when bankers were mere village farmers with little outlook beyond their land. Referring to the dimensions of present banking business Mr. Beckett remarked:

"It is an occasion upon which I may perhaps be allowed to indulge in reminiscence. I myself have seen 45 years of banking, during which the gradual evolution of our banking system has been an experience of absorbing interest. I first joined up as a banker with a small private banking firm whose liabilities to the public were no more than £5,000,000 though we may be said to have been mellowed by time even then, for we had been going as a family concern for 140 years.

People's Money

"To me personally it is curious that one of our favorite aphorisms should be directed to the iniquity of owing money, because ever since I came to man's estate I have never owed less than £5,000,000, and now owe, or rather am responsible for, no less than £322,000,000 of other people's money."

The latter sum is the amount now on deposit in the Westminster Bank, a sum therefore, which Mr. Beckett, as chairman, has to be ready at any time to repay, a thing which all Britain's "big five" banks have always been able to do with promptitude.

Old Engineering Textbook Added to College Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—A college textbook, published in Philadelphia and in Richmond—in 1839, and prepared by John Millington, a member of the faculty (1835-1848) of William and Mary College, has been added to the collection of rare old books in the library.

Mr. Millington was a close friend of Michael Farraday, and his book on "Elements of Civil Engineering" was based on notes used in his lectures in 1836, while a professor of chemistry, natural philosophy and engineering at William and Mary. Mr. Millington was born near London, in 1799, and died in Williams-

Manchester Canal Thrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Toll-paying merchandize traffic of the Manchester Ship Canal Company last year, according to the annual report and accounts, reached 6,135,003 tons, compared with 5,949,970 tons in 1934, the best figure since that of 6,290,625 tons recorded for 1930.

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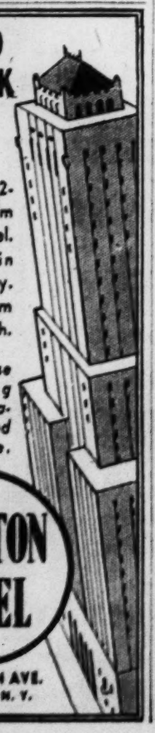

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Further Trade Gains Forecast For Latin America During '36; Special Favors in Treaties

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Generally fair economic and financial conditions are predicted for the Latin-American nations during 1936. The assumption is predicated upon the 1935 expansion of foreign trade, improved exchange stability, and increased industrial production.

To strengthen a trading position internationally, several of the southern republics are shown to have negotiated commercial treaties and less formal pacts with the European countries and the United States. In the first instance special advantages to negotiating republics were incorporated in most agreements, and in the second instance agreements were based on the unconditional most-favored-nation clause.

Lowering Barriers

Says H. Gerald Smith, chief, Section of Financial Information, Pan American Union, Washington: "Though the favorable nature of internal economic and financial activity in Latin America as a whole during 1935 may be expected to continue during 1936 . . . the expansion of foreign trade will depend upon the lowering of trade barriers in those nations purchasing Latin-American export commodities.

"In addition to foreign trade expansion, the development of Latin America will also be determined to some extent by the eventual revival of the foreign capital market which in the past has provided Latin America with the means for an important part of the economic progress of that area."

More German Exports

Mentioning specific developments in 1935 trade, Mr. Smith points to the expansion of German exports to Latin America through a system of compensation involving the use of "sonder-marks" whereby a part or all of Latin-American exports to Germany would be paid for in this manner. In turn the marks were used for the purchase of German goods for export.

As a result of the system German exporters were able to quote merchandise at prices below those on similar goods offered by other countries.

As a result, whenever a credit balance became due the Latin-American countries, the balance had to remain in Germany and could be used only through the purchase of additional German goods. "Sonder-marks" accumulated beyond the needs of Latin-American importers, and several countries took action to limit the amount of goods sold to Germany.

German trade was not the only one curtailed. Across the other part of the globe Japanese goods seeking a Latin-American market found less ready buyers than in 1934. Latin America discovered that Japanese purchases of Latin-American articles did not balance the sales to the Western Hemisphere. Measures were taken to impose quota restrictions and raise the level of tariffs.

U. S. Trade Up

Trade, on the other hand, with the United States offered a far different picture. Latin-American exports increased 24 per cent during 1935 over 1934, or from $370,935,000 to $461,176,000. Imports from the United States increased 12 per cent, or from $307,276,000 to $344,295,000. Coffee figured largely in the improved relations. In Central America alone coffee shipments increased from 35 per cent to 94 per cent. The reason was that European conditions prevented a satisfactory marketing of the Central American commodity.

The 1935 situations in the Latin-American republics may, according to the Pan American Union, be summed up as folows:

Argentina—Economic developments were favorable. Increased foreign trade, greater internal business activity, and a satisfactory governmental financial position, reflected progress.

Brazil's Activity Level High

Bolivia—The termination of the Bolivian-Paraguayan war in the Gran Chaco provided a basis for a gradual economic reconstruction. To a limited extent the country was able to take advantage of high prices for tin. A shortage of labor prevented what otherwise might have been a large increase in governmental revenue.

Brazil—Internal business activity was at a relativley high level. Industrial output, as a whole, equaled that of 1934. Construction industry was active, stimulating trade in a number of allied lines. Despite private initiative and governmental assistance looking toward crop diversification, coffee remains the dominant export commodity. Foreign trade, including all lines of industry, increased over 1934 both as to exports and imports in terms of Brazilian currency.

In Chile

Chile—Higher levels prevailed in nearly all lines of internal business and economic activities. Foreign trade increased, especially imports. The construction industry was especially active stimulated by legislation exempting new buildings from taxes during a 10-year period.

Colombia—Foreign trade, particularly imports, increased over 1934. The volume of coffee exports was the highest on record. Coffee shipments were extended despite adverse conditions in the industry.

Costa Rica—Statistics covering the first six months of 1935 indicate a considerable increase of foreign trade over 1934. The number of tourists visiting the republic emphasized the importance of this profitable line of industry.

Cuba—Increased internal business activity, a substantial rise in the value of foreign trade, and greater governmental revenues showed a definite improvement over 1934. The sugar industry appears to have been stabilized at present levels, and although the levels are unsatisfactory compared with those of a decade ago they are better than in 1932, their low point. Bank clearings in Havana increased from 377,000,000 pesos to 485,000,000 or $108,000,000.

Dominican Republic—A program to develop a greater degree of self-sufficiency in a number of imported commodities was carried on. The value of exports increased due more to a larger volume of goods (leaving the republic) than to higher prices. A public works program continued in harbor improvements at Trujille City, formerly Santo Domingo.

Activity in Ecuador

Ecuador—Economic advancement was indicated by greater internal business activity, a record volume of freight carried by the railroads, improved prices for the leading agricultural products, and an increase in foreign trade values.

El Salvador—Governmental revenues for the fiscal year 1934-35 showed a fair surplus. Coffee shipments, the nation's chief source of revenue, were considerably increased, but the prices obtained were unsatisfactory until the latter part of 1935.

Guatemala—General economic conditions showed no particular change from the 1934 levels. Exports declined and imports were somewhat higher. Governmental and private financial conditions continued sound. Legislation went forward to assist debtors and clarify their relations with creditors. Production and marketing assistance was given to agriculturists.

Central American Trade Up

Haiti—General economic and financial conditions were unfavorable as the result of a poor coffee crop in the 1934-35 season. Toward the end of the year an improvement was noted. A governmental deficit in the treasury was handled by reserve funds, reducing reserves to a low level. An important event was the signing of a commercial treaty with the United States.

Honduras—Trade with the United States, the largest customer, declined, due chiefly to the falling off of the banana trade. A reciprocal trade agreement with the United States was signed, effective as of March 2, 1936. Active steps were taken to encourage agricultural development and the raising of cattle.

In Mexico

Mexico—General industrial activity was at a high level during part of the year. Steel, cement, construction and mining were especially active. Foreign trade increased, as did government revenues.

Nicaragua—Of perhaps chief importance were the opening of a mortgage bank making loans to agriculturists and cattle dealers; the functioning of a governmentally operated pawnshop making credit available to groups at reasonable rates; and a conciliation law providing relief for landowners with mortgages falling due. The foreign exchange situation with blocked funds awaiting transfer abroad was troublesome and appears likely to continue so.

Panama—Foreign trade showed a considerable increase. The stimulation of manufacturing and the cultivation of new crops engaged the Government's active attention.

Rehabilitation of Paraguay

Paraguay—The cessation of hostilities in the Gran Chaco was important from an economic viewpoint, since the republic was enabled to give its major attention to the rehabilitation of its resources. Cotton, a comparatively new venture in the country, continued to expand. Cost of living rose steadily, due to the financing of military and other requirements from domestic resources.

Peru—Foreign trade increased. Cotton production reached a record peak, although prices were low. The mining industry made substantial progress.

Uruguay—Economic conditions improved in comparison with recent years. Internal business was active, and from figures available an increase in foreign trade was evident. A governmental surplus of around 10,000,000 pesos or about $5,000,000 is anticipated by the Minister of Finance.

Venezuela—An unsatisfactory export position of coffee, cacao and other industries dominated the economic situation. The financial condition of the Government was reported strong, with arrangements being made for the liquidation of the entire internal loan, thus leaving the republic free of public indebtedness. The Government is faced by the problem of what to do about depreciating the value of the national currency. Venezuela is on a gold basis. The largest sources of governmental income is collected from petroleum companies, the income being paid on the gold basis. Relief is sought by agricultural interests attempting to compete in world markets with exporters of nations having depreciated currencies.

G. H. C.

Stingless Bees Fly To London in Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, S. Rhodesia

A NEST of stingless bees was the cargo carried to England from Rhodesia by an Imperial Airways liner recently.

Consigned to the Royal Zoological Gardens, London, the bees were sent by the entomological branch of the Rhodesian Department of Agriculture. The section of the tree in which they had made a hole was cut down, and they were packed in this, the hole being plugged over. The bees are not expected to be of any practical value in England and are to be used for exhibition at the Zoo.

Interest in Rhodesian stingless bees was aroused in England recently by a report that American natural scientists were endeavoring to evolve a variety of bee without a sting. The Rhodesian stingless bee is a natural variety.

Alberta Pushes Debt Conversion After Defaulting

EDMONTON, Alta., April 2 (AP)—The Alberta Social Credit Administration's compulsory debt conversion bill, empowering the Provincial Government to issue perpetual securities, came before the Alberta Legislature today for a second reading.

The bill, introduced after the Government defaulted yesterday on a 1916 bond maturiay of $3,200,000, provides for conversion of every bond issue the Province has made.

It includes the $9,000,000 provincial savings certificates on which payment has been suspended and $26,000,000 in treasury bills issued to the Dominion. The public debt of the Province is approximately $160,000,000.

Only Part Now

In letters and telegrams made public at Ottawa yesterday on negotiations between the provincial and federal governments respecting the $3,200,000 maturity, Premier William Aberhart said the Government planned to issue immediately only $67,000,000 of the proposed perpetual provincial stock provided for in conversion legislation.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council, under terms of the bill, is empowered to enter into negotiations with the Dominion Government to obtain guarantee of any financing which the Alberta Government might desire to undertake.

1916 Bond Interest Paid

Holders of two 1916 issues of Alberta bonds bearing 6 per cent, which matured yesterday, received their interest payments totaling $140,000, and the principal was still represented by the certificates they held. It was the first occasion a province had defaulted.

With default an actuality, Premier Aberhart declared necessity for conversion of the public debt of the province to a lower interest rate was more essential than ever. An enabling bill is before the Legislature now empowering the Government to carry out refunding of all or part of the province's debt at interest rates not less than 2.5 per cent.

Details of the bill have not yet been given the Legislature, although it is expected these will be provided this week and the bill passed next week.

Will Rapallo Treaty Be Able to Continue?

(Continued from Page 1)

rope and Soviet Rusia. With the former he was prepared and anxious to co-operate peacefully, but under no circumstances with the latter. Russia, to him, was not a part of Europe. His nationalism had no room for the type of internationalism propagated by the "hammer and sickle."

Lacking in Logic

But whatever be its detestation of Soviet Russia on ideological grounds, this alone does not explain fully the strife between these two states. For the National Socialist in word and action has been almost equally condemnatory of democracy as understood in western Europe. Hence, to be logical, the Third Reich should also refuse to cooperate with states like France and England. The argument that Soviet Russia desires to spread Communism throughout Germany should also carry little weight, if we accept the National Socialist contention that Communism has been destroyed "for all time" by the effective activity of the present regime here.

But, in addition to differences in political ideology, certain practical considerations also make understanding between these two states very difficult.

Eyes on Danube States

Whatever be the truth regarding the alleged plans of German expansion in eastern and southeastern Europe—whether by absorption, penetration or extension of spheres of influence—there can be no doubt but that this country views with apprehension possible Russian interference in the case of any misunderstandings between the small states of the Danube basin.

Herr Hitler has declared on many occasions that there exist no territorial issues between the Third Reich and France. But this does not mean that a clash of interests between these two neighbor states is not possible over developments in other parts of the continent.

The Franco-Soviet Pact, recently ratified, and the other pacts previously signed between France, Russia and Czechoslovakia, form a tremendous check to German expansion.

Back to Old Alliances?

These pacts may lead to a return to the system of alliances prevailing in 1914, or they may mark the beginnings of a new era of collective security for this continent. But whatever the development, the significant fact emerges that henceforth Soviet Russia must be reckoned with not only in Franco-German relations but in all the major affairs of Europe today. The Soviets also stand for the extension of the League of Nations' conception of collective security for a "peace which is one and indivisible" at the expense of the German thesis of bilateral agreements.

Russia, now sufficiently consolidated internally to be considered a strong power by the other European states counters Germany's activities in many directions, so that the lack of political understanding between these two states is easily understandable.

School Head

Dr. Merle M. Odgers
Elected President of Girard College in Philadelphia

New President Named For Girard College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 2—Dr. Merle Middleton Odgers, dean at the University of Pennsylvania, has been selected by the Board of City Trusts to be the new president of America's most richly endowed school for 1700 orphan boys—Girard College.

Dr. Odgers will take up his duties about July 1. He succeeds Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, who resigned after serving since 1910. Dr. Odgers has been dean of the College of Liberal Arts for Women at University of Pennsylvania since April, 1933. Before then he taught Latin and was assistant director of admissions at the university.

Girard College was established under the will of Stephen Girard and was opened Jan. 1, 1848. The $6,000,000 estate left for it has now grown to about $87,000,000.

Churches Reopen As Mexico Eases Curbs on Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Eight states have witnessed the reopening of churches which have been closed for some years. The action follows statements of President Cardenas which have been interpreted here as indicating a new liberality in religious matters.

This was followed by further declarations from Silvano Barbaro Gonzalez, Secretary of the Interior, who said that the Government would in no way oppose the reopening of churches willing to function in accordance with the law.

President Cardenas, when asked if he had any objection to church reopenings said, "The present administration will not make the mistake of past regimes by considering the religious question as predominant to and overshadowing other features of the Government's revolutionary program." He declared that "education, not persecution," was the only weapon to be used against fanaticism.

State governors throughout the Republic were immediately besieged by requests from the Roman Catholics for permission to open churches previously closed. In the Federal District there has been practically no interference with church ceremonies.

More than 3000 churches are expected to be functioning again soon. All denominations will naturally benefit by this. Petitions are being directed to the Government requesting that all exiled Roman Catholic priests be allowed to return to the country, but such action is considered very doubtful.

Ohio Liquor Act Adjudged Invalid

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2 (AP)—Municipal Judge Otis R. Hess, in an opinion yesterday, held the Ohio liquor control act unconstitutional and violative of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

"Section One, Article 13 of the Ohio Constitution prohibits the Legislature of Ohio from passing such an act as the Ohio liquor control act," Judge Hess said. "The Federal Constitution permitted the creation of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, and that act specifically prohibits the creation of a monopoly in interstate and foreign commerce."

He asked: "By what right or authority has the Legislature to prevent other concerns from engaging in the business which has always been the subject of private enterprise?"

'Made-in-Japan' Policy Held Offset to Sun Yat-sen's Plan;

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Sun Yat-sen's famous "three people's principles" have been quite cast in the shade by Japanese and Chinese conflict over the question of whether China's Government has, or has not, concurred in three "made-in-Japan" principles upon which a new Sino-Japanese policy was to be based.

Few events of the recent past have been as embarrassing to Nanking as the speech wherein Koki Hirota, Japan's Foreign Minister, told the Japanese Diet that the National Government of China agreed with Japan regarding a three-point program embodying as one of its features the Chinese recognition of Manchoukuo.

China Balked

Promptly through the Kuo Min news agency, a semi-official organization, a Nanking Foreign Office spokesman stated the three principles in question, as understood by China, and made clear that China did not concur in them; this reaction appeared to startle the Japanese very much indeed, and hornets promptly began to buzz in various quarters.

Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Consul General at Nanking, was instructed to report immediately upon the Waichiaopu (Chinese Foreign Office) disclaimer, while a Tokyo spokesman expressed doubt as to whether such a denial had been made.

Nanking in Difficult Position

As it became clear that Nanking actually had repudiated such a position, Tokyo explained that this course might have been taken in an effort "not to jeopardize China's relations with foreign powers." The actual fact, however, seems to have been that the National Government felt its position jeopardized with the people of the nation—especially at a time when it was ardently courting the Cantonese, and when Hu Hanmin, well known Leftist leader, had just returned to South China from Europe and was expected to proceed to Nanking to take another position with a Government upon which he and his fellow-southerners already look with skeptical eye, particularly with regard to its Japan policy or lack of policy.

Isogai and Chiang

Major General Rensuke Isogai, Japanese military attaché, was sent to Nanking for a talk with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and it was rumored that he sought a disclaimer of the Nanking disclaimer—so to speak; but either this was in error or, more probably, Tokyo had been made to realize more of Nanking's parlous internal-politics position by the time he actually made his call, for it all passed off smoothly and General Isogai insisted that the talk had been mostly "banalities" and matters of no interest to the general public.

The three points to which Mr. Hirota made reference, as stated subsequently by the Nanking spokesman, were supposed to have been advanced to Gen. Chiang Tsopin, then Chinese ambassador to Tokyo, by Mr. Hirota. China was to agree to the following three things:

1. China "must abandon her policy of playing one foreign country against another."

2. China must respect "the fact of the existence of Manchoukuo"—in other words, recognize Manchoukuo diplomatically, additional to the recent communications and customs arrangements.

3. China and Japan must jointly devise effective measures for preventing the spread of Communism in regions in the northern part of China.

China Doesn't Agree

According to the Nanking spokesman, China can in no way agree to these points since they were "considered by the Chinese Government to be too vague in their phraseology to serve as a subject for useful discussion," so Japan was asked to be more concrete as to the terms embodied in these points—a request which brought no elucidation. On the other hand, Mr. Hirota's Diet speech would indicate that Japan thought China had fully accepted, so there may conceivably have been a complete understanding. No other explanation seems to hold water, at any rate.

Since the time the points were brought forward there has been considerable development of the situation in Chahar province, having to do with Japan's drive for Inner Mongolia and, eventually, against the Soviet power in Outer Mongolia. This has a special bearing on the third point of the Japanese proposals, and in some degree the second, as it has long been the contention of Japan that she and "Manchoukuo" should work with China to deal both with the Mongolia and the Communist situations.

Too Much Unrest

There has been, from time to time, much internal evidence to indicate that the Nanking regime would very much like to go along with Japan in just such a program as the three points embody, but in view of the recent student unrest, the suspicious attitude of the south, and such other touchy points as Shanghai business resentment at reported profiteering by Government officials and others with "inside information" on the Government financial moves, it is impossible for Nanking to come out openly. Whatever the true facts, Mr. Hirota seems to have "spilled the beans" in fashion highly embarrassing to the National Government and in no way beneficial to Japan.

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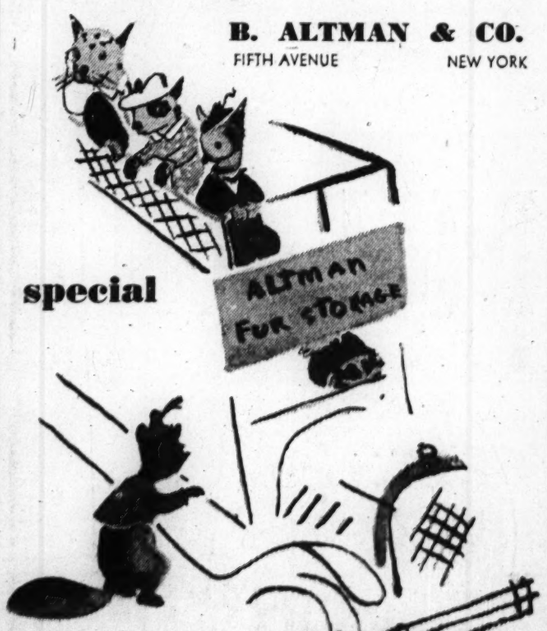

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Germany's Olympiad of Work Brings Nationwide Contests; Million Youths Match Skill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — This is the great Olympic Year for Germany. The XI Olympic Games will be held here in August next, and the preparations for them have long been undertaken with the thoroughness for which the Germans are famed.

But there is also another Olympiad, which is of equal, if not of greater significance. That is the annual Olympiad of Work introduced by the National Socialists. The third institution of this sort was recently held throughout the Third Reich, and had increased significance from the fact that whereas in the two earlier years only handworkers took part, in 1936, the professions were represented and students from the universities were among the competitors. These vary in age from 15 to 23 years of age. This year they numbered about 1,000,000, of whom 420,000 (10 per cent more than in 1935) were girls.

Included Every Hamlet

More than 500 institutions—professional, handicraft, industrial, commercial, agricultural—took part in this series of nationwide voluntary competitions, which embraced the whole Reich, every village and hamlet.

The whole is organized in three eliminating contests. First, there are the local contests which, from the 1,000,000 competitors, select about 15,000 of the best who then enter the district contests (Gauwettkämpfe) and from these, again, a very much smaller number are selected for the final—the Reich Contests. Then comes the further choice of the representatives of the different groups which, if we were thinking of a sport competition, is the final for the championship.

In the district contests, sport contests for boys and girls are included. These are not competitive—they are not out for record breaking, but simply to give the opportunity for all to fulfil the average achievements laid down as a minimum by the official organizations for both sexes. The girls also take part in competitions in housework and cookery.

Three Tests

The contests include three tests, in practical work, which is the most important, in theory and in "Weltanschauung" (philosophy). The competitors are divided into four classes, according to age. The minimum age is 15 years, with at least three months practical experience. In the "weltanschauliche" examination, the boys have to answer four questions and the girls two questions and to write a composition.

The keenness and enthusiasm with which these competitions are followed by those entered for them is evident to all who have had the opportunity of witnessing the final competitions. Many of them were decided in Berlin. Future masons, carpenters, saddlers, engineers, from all parts of the Reich revealed their abilities under strict conditions, their accomplishments being observed and appraised by experts in their particular branch.

The very meeting in this way of youths from all parts of the Reich has helped to establish a bond of community-feeling which can only deepen with the years and benefit the whole nation.

They Get Together

The lad from Bavaria was first a little shy of his competitor from East Prussia or the Rhineland. He spoke a different dialect, had learnt different methods and in many cases used other terms in his work. But human nature soon overcomes such differences, and during the lunch interval or in the "Kameradschaftsabend" or social evening which followed the competitions, they were soon close friends. Some were even arranging to spend their holidays this year together!

The boys appeared to take the whole experience with a much lighter heart than did the girls. To the latter it was a more serious matter—whether it was sewing, housework or hairdressing, they carried a rather troubled look on their faces and seemed wonderfully relieved when it was all over.

She Wasn't Sorry

"Are you sorry you have come?" I asked a timid young girl from North Germany as she sighed over a stitch she had dropped.

"Sorry? Not at all," she smiled, "but I should so much like to be top. No girl from our village has ever got as far as I in the competitions, and if only I win —," she smiled again and continued knitting.

These competitions are not only ends in themselves. They are an annual report of the progress in economic and educational work during the previous year. If the competitors are of a poor standard then there may be good grounds for assuming that they have been apprenticed to poor masters or mistresses. If after further inquiry this is proved to be so, then future apprentices will be placed elsewhere.

Talent Needs Training

Germany, as one enthusiastic National Socialist leader explained to me, is poor in natural wealth and raw materials, but rich in talented individuals and we mean to train them to the best of our ability—to give the outstanding ones the opportunity for further training whatever the economic conditions of their families.

This country is the classical home of the apprentice. The economic conditions of the postwar years made terrible inroads into this system, but it is hoped that the time will come when there will not be a single unskilled worker in Germany.

Economic need, declared Dr. Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front, recently, should not compel Germans to work as untrained helpers in early youth, but they should be helped to serve a two years' apprenticeship, after which they could pass into the special branches of their work, where their period would be decided by ability, not by arbitrary time limit. Examinations, it is proposed, should be held every six months. In addition, investigation into methods and conditions of work is being carried out and in time it is hoped to establish a "University of Work," which will be a center of research for all labor problems.

Germany Stages Work Olympics

Deutsche Arbeitsfront, Pressedienst; Wide World

Nation's Youth in Competition

Upper—Boys in Building Section of Work Olympiad—Off to the Jousts. Lower—Young German Girls Who Have Their Trials of Skill

Grand Jury Calls Governor Hoffman

(Continued from Page 1)

himself. The amount was $892, the balance of a $1000 fine.

5. The further fact that Governor Hoffman is so definitely committed to obtaining a "complete solution" of the entire case, that many believe he will find some way to delay the execution, even though Attorney General Wilentz, his official legal adviser, has held that his reprieve powers are now exhausted.

Other authorities, however, are reported to have offered a contrary opinion which the Governor, in the case of extreme necessity, might elect to follow.

Spitz Is on His Way East To Tell Story to Hoffman

CHICAGO, April 2 (AP)—The cash with which Stephen Spitz, convicted forger who claims to have purchased $5000 of the Lindbergh ransom money, obtained his release from jail here, was furnished by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, Mrs. Bernard Finnigan, wife of Spitz's attorney, said today.

Freed from the Bridewell yesterday after Mr. Finnigan had paid $892, the remainder of a $1000 fine, Spitz and his attorney were en route to New Jersey today where Spitz was scheduled to relate his story to Governor Hoffman. Mrs. Finnigan said she did not know whether they left by plane or train.

New York Ceramist Gets Binnis Medal

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 2 (AP)—The American Ceramic Society awarded the Charles Fergus Binnis Medal to Leon Victor Solon, New York ceramist and artist, for his architectural tile designing.

The society chose 34 fellows from its members, including George Vest McCauley, Corning, N. Y., physicist who developed the equipment for the manufacture of the 200-inch mirror now en route to Pasadena, Calif., for the world's largest telescope.

Other fellows chosen included Frank Jerome Tone, president of the Carborundum Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., and father of Franchot Tone, a movie actor. R. M. Campbell, professor of ceramic technology, New York State College of Ceramics; Frank Mermak of Schenectady, N. Y.; H. E. Davis of South Amboy, N. J.; J. S. Gregorius of Creighton, Penna.; F. P. Hall of Syracuse, N. Y.; G. N. Jeppson of Worcester, Mass.; C. J. Kinzie of Niagara Falls, N. Y.; F. P. Knight Jr., of Beverly Farms, Mass.; G. W. Lapp of Leroy, N. Y.; W. W. Oakley of Corning, N Y., and D. E. Sharp of Hamburg, N. Y.

'Humanity' Campaign Brings $1,268,022 For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 2—A "Humanity Avenue" bus line has been added to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's services this week. A single double-decker bus, painted a shining white from roof to tires, and decorated with United Campaign appeals, is traveling over the "Humanity Avenue Route"—which covers the whole city.

Before the campaign, which solicits financial support for 141 humanitarian agencies in the city, opened officially a week ago, Convention Hall was renamed "Humanity Hall" for a week's exhibition of the work of some of these agencies.

During the first week of solicitation $1,268,022 has been contributed. Practically every gift which has passed through the campaign's auditing department so far is reported to be larger than last year's contribution by the same donor. These increases range, according to department, from 30 to 70 per cent.

Gifts received on March 30, on which the figure for the first week was announced, included $40,000 from the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, and $3.40 raised by a 12-year-old boy who held a movie show in his home and charged 5 cents admission on behalf of the fund.

Pettey Resigns

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Herbert L. Pettey, director of the Democratic National Committee's radio campaign in 1932, resigned yesterday as secretary of the communications commission to accept a position with radio station WHN in New York. The resignation was effective May 1.

'Future War Victims' Organize at Temple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 2—A new organization has appeared on the collegiate prewar front, bringing up reinforcements for the Veterans of Future Wars. At a recent student meeting at Temple University "The Victims of Future Wars" fired their first verbal shots.

They demanded immediate payment of government pensions to future war widows so that they may be in a financial position to marry.

The students nominated Irénée du Pont as honorary quartermaster general and William Randolph Hearst as minister of public enlightenment. From their own number they elected a "sergeant-without-arms."

Brutality in Russian Prisons Aids Reform Plans in Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Fifty years ago, in 1885, the American traveler, George Kennan, stirred the indignation of the world by his documented exposure of the abuses of the Russian system of administrative exile and forced colonization of political and other prisoners.

Russia's present Communist rulers, who were themselves in many cases victims of this system, have nevertheless perpetuated and expanded the principles of administrative exile and forced colonization of political and other prisoners which dates back to the seventeenth century. They have justified such action by declaring that in their hands the system has become a valuable method for transforming ordinary criminals and opponents of their political and economic system into "conscious builders of Socialism."

More Intelligent

No serious observer will deny that there is a vast difference between the conduct of this system under the tsars and under the Communists. The Communist bureaucracy administers this system with greater intelligent purpose and humanity than the tsarist bureaucracy did. But Soviet official newspapers occasionally furnish evidence that the system, even under the Communists, leads to stupid and brutal treatment of individuals.

A remarkable account of working conditions in forced colonization camps in the forests of the Archangel district has been published in the official Soviet newspaper, Northern Truth (Pravda Severa), following an investigation by the regional procurator, who was accompanied by a newspaper correspondent.

Boys Shanghaied

The correspondent reported that last June the chairman of a timber collective at Selyschensky, in the Archangel district, decided to send 21 boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, to work in timber-cutting camps 40 miles distant, where political and other prisoners were laboring under police supervision. The boys were told they would have to work only three days, but actually were forced to work for four months.

During these four months, the correspondent reported, the boys had only the clothes in which they arrived, they were housed in one vermin-invested barrack, sleeping two and three in one bunk, they were fed for days at a time on black bread and hot water, and were given the same "norms" to fulfill as adult prisoners. This occupied so much of their time that they could not supplement their food with fish and wild berries, as some adult prisoners did

The camp had no provision for medical assistance or "cultural-educational work," the correspondent added, and when some of the boys failed to fulfill their norms, their names were displayed on a "black list" and they were threatened with punishment. Some even were turned over to the police for punishment.

The boys were so harshly treated, says the correspondent, that two finally attempted to hang themselves, but were prevented by their companions.

Another boy, sent as punishment to work alone in the woods, was found hanging to a tree. Only then was the case reported to the district procurator, who made a routine investigation. No other official showed any interest in the case.

The other boys continued to work in this camp for a month, the correspondent reported, and the district chairman ordered other industrial collectives to put their boys to work in the woods, but with norms one-half those of adults. Nothing was done to improve working conditions.

"Something was wrong with Communist leadership in this district," declared the correspondent. "Political short-sightedness delayed the investigation and report of this case. As soon as the regional chiefs learned the facts, they punished the guilty foremen."

Several foremen were arrested, and the regional procurator started a thorough investigation of conditions in this and other districts where similar events had been reported. Apparently, however, this investigation was concerned with violation of the child labor laws, and the correspondent expressed no indignation regarding the conditions under which adult prisoners worked.

Three Million of Them

The number of men and women at present working in administrative exile or forced colonization in Russia is estimated at about 3,000,000.

It is generally agreed that the majority of these persons are housed in rude comfort, are adequately fed, and are given some opportunities for education for themselves and their families.

But this account of conditions in some northern timber camps where forced labor is employed, publishhed in an official Soviet newspaper, sufficiently indicates that the system is open to serious abuses, under the Communists as it was under the tsars.

Miners Hold Commemoration

PITTSBURGH, April 2 (AP)—Some 200,000 miners in the tri-state bituminous regions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio laid down their tools yesterday to pay their annual tribute to the late John Mitchell, as originator of the eight-hour day. An estimated 30,000 union men converged on Greensburg, Penna., to hear addresses by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pittsburgh, author of the bituminous control act which bears his name.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Wild Things at Home

ONE of the first camps we ever made was on an island in an Algonquin Park lake. It was a tiny island, boat-shaped, with free strategic views on all sides and half a mile from the nearest shore, so our island became a semi-permanent camp and we explored from it. Others had evidently done the same. Some handy axeman had split an old cedar and made a primitive table between two trees and the stones of an old fireplace only needed setting up again.

WE CALLED IT Squirrel Island—we had to. We had hardly sat down to our first meal when they descended on us like the Assyrian cohorts, and what they lacked of purple and gold they made up in energy. Our predecessors had evidently put up no battle at all and we reaped the benefit of their cowardice. The red army knew neither fears nor frailties; they just came, saw, and took what they wanted. No sooner did we start cooking than they appeared in force, big red fellows, storm troops at least, with shiny coats and bushy tails telling of successful raids and black boot-button eyes fairly bulging with alimentary optimism.

Soon we daren't cut an extra slice of bread or leave a broken biscuit lying about before eating it; and bread was rationed and precious. If we forgot, they were on it and away and a chattering red imp would perch on a bough out of reach, clutching half a round of bread in his paws and scolding us in between pouchings for not having given him the other half.

Jam was a treasure to risk anything for. An uncovered pot and in a trice two heads were in it and two tails sticking out; we should have gone without if we hadn't covered the pots with heavy stones. As it was, they got away, as a rule; with bulging cheeks and strawberry noses and sat over our heads, licking their lips and railing at our parsimony.

IN A WEAK moment of diversion, we tried them with chocolate, little bits on the corner of the table. This was a new one—our predecessors evidently didn't pack any. They sniffed and looked superior until one, a big one, with a "try anything once" eye, took a tentative nibble just to show his leadership. "The first oyster! Harpo Marx finding something forbidden! Stout Cortez at the Pacific!" It combined them all. His boot-button eyes bulged blacker and brighter. The whole tribe tasted and clamoured for more. It was their gastronomic apogee.

We wondered how they returned to their nut hunting after we left, and we had quite definite pictures of them eating their Christmas dinner of bread and jam at our table, topping it up with a ginger cookie and a slab of Baker's plain chocolate saved up for the great occasion.

Our next encounter soared from the ridiculous to the splendid at one swoop.

ONE EARLY MORNING we were paddling up our little river to White Fish Lake and beyond, correcting our map. The river curved sharply into a little bay, darkly shadowed with high pines and, as we rounded the point, there on a little beach fifty yards off were two big timber wolves grubbing along the shore. Grand, fawny, grey beasts they were, long-legged and powerful, with heavy neck fur and keen faces. If Toby, our husky dog friend at home, had stood with them, I shouldn't have known which was which.

Peter was in the bow and I was paddling alone in the stern, and what was bad was that she was looking the other way and hadn't seen. She didn't turn and I had to risk a whisper. In a flash, they sensed our presence and Peter was just in time to see them give us one quick stare before leaping back into the shadowed bush.

It was a grand sight and a rare one. Many of the oldest woodsmen have never seen a wolf as close as that, and in all our later trips through much wilder country we have never seen another, though we have many times heard them back of Lake MacDougall or on the big Opeongo, baying the moon or singing their tribal songs round the council rock or whatever they do on fair summer nights.

IT WAS ON a later trip, but in the same district, that we were paddling along the shore of a narrowing lake, when we saw a head furrowing the water a hundred yards ahead and making to cross our bows to the shore. We quickened and so did the head and, by the time it reached the bank, we weren't twenty yards away. It was a big lynx, cat-faced and prick-eared and looking absurdly like a gigantic edition of Tuppy, our small tabby cat, when she has fallen into the bath and is feeling damply indignant with all the world. We drifted and watched. The lynx climbed out and stood its ground on a high bank, giving us stare for stare and saying quite plainly: "What did you hurry me for? I'm not afraid of you." Then, with another shake and a "don't care" waggle of an absurd bob-tail, he stalked slowly off on his way and we have never seen another since.

He was a fine big cat. His feet were huge, he stood high and proudly and his eyes were as keen as the proverb suggests. We wondered whether a young one could be tamed; it would make a lovely kitten.

THERE IS NOTHING superior or proud about porcupines. They fairly crowd into certain districts, we never could understand why. Sometimes we wouldn't see one in a month and the next trip would find us dozens. One camp, not very far from the lynx lake, absolutely swarmed with them, big and little, and certainly we weren't the attraction; they met us on the shore.

They roosted in the birch trees and we could count four or five at any time, curled up asleep in the crotches. Luckily, we had nothing much for them to gnaw and they mercifully left the canoe alone. Our food was in canvas packs and we knew enough to take them and the paddles to bed with us.

Once we met one swimming. We arrived at the beach together and he was quite fresh after half a mile of a swim from an island. He wasn't worried. The porcupine equanimity is proof steel. Nothing much can harm him in an ordinary way and he carries a pleasant tradition of sacredness, owing to his being an ever-available form of food when all else fails.

So we just patted him on his way with a paddle and he nosed off into the woods, turning a beady black eye on us as he went, which was his form of farewell.

BUT OCCASIONALLY, WHEN we camped on an old lumber clearing or were driven by bad weather into a shelter hut, then we could be awake and imagine ourselves beleaguered by packs of wolves hungrily tearing down the hut to get at us.

As for birds, the two great ones, the osprey and the loon, were never far away and we had fleeting and exciting acquaintances with both golden and white-headed eagles and several encounters with the big red, white and black pileated woodpecker with his clattering call and remote habits.

Almost every camp had its pair of loons within hail. They never wanted anything we possessed; but, if we called them—and we got quite expert at it—they would usually turn up from nowhere and shout good-mornings or evenings as the case might be; and, after a storm, they would stage a water frolic for our benefit that was a marvel of inconsequential idiocy.

On land, their incompetence was pathetic. Their feet are set so far back for their marvelous swimming that they can hardly waddle a yard without falling over. Once we found and watched a nest with two eggs in it, and the parental three-yard stagger to it from the lake must have been a continuous lesson in humility after such magnificent mastery of the other two elements.

High over the woods they would sail down at sunset to a perfect three-point landing in front of our camp and start telling us how good the fishing had been over at Loon Lake, and we would answer in kind if our mouths weren't full of supper and we would feel that we had one disinterested friend in the woods, at any rate.

The osprey was a fisherman, too, and quite as great a master of his art in a different way. A fine one had his home one summer on a dead pine near our camp, and he quartered the lake with an industry that revealed the capacity of his appetite.

WITH THE GLASSES, we could watch his bright eyes searching and piercing the depths of the lake below. Suddenly he would check his wheeling and hover, beating. He had seen something. Then his wings shut for a two hundred foot dive and a stunning splash and he rarely missed. Their sight is incomparable, unbelievable. I watched one for an hour over on Lake LaVeille. The water was rough, too rough for the canoes. Whitecaps covered the lake and the water was shallow to boot and all churned up with sand. How he could see anything in it at all was a mystery. Yet, after a long beat, down he came from a great height and made his catch with absolute precision and certainty.

Beaver, bears, deer, snowshoe hares, minks, we have met them all in intimacy and peace; but they must have a story of their own.

E. B.

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Voice on the Air

SPAIN is no further than the time he takes
To turn the power on and send short waves
Across the sea. He reaches Sydney, too,
And Christchurch in New Zealand came one day
In answer to his call around the world.
Sometimes he sends a message to Peru
Or Costa Rica thinking of the time
It takes a boat to steam its southern course
Down past the Keys along the Cuban coast
To Caribbean ports, the hours a plane
Must fly to clip the distances his voice
So swiftly goes. Transmitting from his room
At night, he makes new friends in every land
By means of power and the miracle
Of tubes, through circuits his own skill designed.
His microphone connects him with the air
He knows and loves, and his young voice is heard
The whole world over with a friendly word.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

BUST OF A LITTLE BOY, *by Desiderio da Settignano*

THIS lovely bust of a boy is by the Florentine sculptor, Desiderio da Settignano, and is in the Bargello Museum, Florence. Desiderio, born in 1428, either in Florence or more probably in the hill village of Settignano, from which he takes his name, was one of the most distinguished pupils of the great Donatello.

Vasari, referring to "those men who create without fatigue, with a certain grace, what others cannot produce by toil and imitation," adds that "this grace and simplicity, which give universal pleasure and are felt by everyone, are characteristic of the work of Desiderio."

Desiderio was a consummate artist, whose works "amazed the artists and clever men of his day;" and, after nearly five centuries, their vitality and loveliness continue to delight us.

Children, especially, were depicted by Desiderio in "a lively and beautiful style," and the proof is before us in this bust of a little boy, instinct with all the charm of childhood, rendered with a simplicity which only a master's hand could attain.

There is something about the head which recalls those lovely singing boys of Donatello's great organ gallery, now removed from its original place in the Cathedral of Florence, and placed in the Cathedral museum.

Forsythia

A DAY came when the winter span
Was past; sun took possession.
Leaf, flower, fruit—the trees began
Their orderly progression,
Phrasing a welcome for the day
With spring's sweet rhetoric.
But there's an ecstasy cannot stay
For rules: impetuous, quick,
Without green preparations
For preface, everywhere
Sharp little exclamations
Broke golden on the air.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Taking the Measure of an Old House

WE WERE on a tour of inspection to see if a certain abandoned farmhouse could be made habitable for a summer abode. Abandoned farms had lost interest after enjoying several years of popularity. People had long argued that if all the talk about them was true, the desirable farms had already been taken; and if not true, they were not worth investigating. Yet year after year a few pilgrims like ourselves journey thither to spy out the land, and quietly go in and possess it. . . .

We drove several miles up and down hills, perilously steep to my level-bred eye, by blossoming orchards, under thickets of lilac blooms, and through dense woods. At the sight of each shabby house I felt my heart leap. "Is this the house?" I asked twenty times, as a child on its first journey, and felt relieved each time to learn it was not; for the glamour of the morning was still upon me, and I forgot that we were going to an abandoned farmhouse and hoped that it might prove an enchanted castle.

Finally we turned into a narrow lane looking much like a wood road, and on being told this was our private entrance, I felt a quickened interest in each individual tree and shrub. At one side of the road a brook gurgled, while overhead the trees met in a leafy canopy through which the sunlight filtered. In my impatience to see the house itself, I was beginning to think this loveliness interminable, when suddenly we emerged from the semi-darkness of the forest and came out upon a great undulating field of thirty acres, in the midst of which was set the cottage. Driving as we had through wooded roads with only occasional views, this open clearing presented an unexpected outlook. Before us lay a stretch of twenty miles or more across Happy Valley, over the lake, past low foothills to the mountains beyond, some of which were so distant as merely to break into the horizon line. The most imposing mountain of the range appeared to spring from the woods behind the house. Although we were on the top of a hill from whence we had this extensive view, we were in truth nestled at the foot of a great crescent-shaped range of mountains, thirteen of whose peaks loomed in sight, filling three quarters of the horizon. Nothing can give a more delightful sense of security than to be guarded by thirteen silent divinities circled about the hearthstone.

Have you ever gone into a country house unoccupied for ten years, to take its measure, as it were, to see if it would fit into your life? If you have not, you have missed an interesting chapter of human experience. It is a question just at what point the art of housekeeping shall begin; at the broom, at the fire on the hearth, or at the arrangement of the furniture. Yes, each of these demands your attention first; but with twilight coming on, the bucket must be looked up and swung in the well before water can be drawn, the wood split before the fire can be laid, the lamps which appeared so superfluous in the morning must be filled, the house opened and aired, the furniture unpacked, the wrappings and excelsior removed before the floor can be swept. The confusion and dust, the hurry and hunger, do not comport well with the ecstatic visions of the morning, but it is all life,—life with its sharp contrasts of dreams and work.—HELEN R. ALBEE, in "Mountain Playmates." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"The Life that cannot be lost"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN *The Christian Science Monitor*, December 13th issue, we read, "Materia medica is accustomed to hearing strange and startling things" from Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Foundation and winner of the Nobel Prize in 1912. "He declares it will be possible to extend the natural duration of life by postponing death, the duration to continue for a century or two."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, wrote (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 211), "He risks nothing who obeys the law of God, and shall find the Life that cannot be lost."

Most people in the world would like to find "the Life that cannot be lost," if they only knew the way; and students of Christian Science are finding out that proportionately as they spiritualize their thinking they are able to demonstrate something of that "eternal harmony, perpetuity, and perfection," which Mrs. Eddy says "constitute the phenomena of being, governed by the immutable and eternal laws of God" (No and Yes, p. 10). That there is a spiritual law forever existing to right the wrongs of mankind and to take away the sting of death itself, has been proved beyond cavil through Christian Science, which is healing all manner of disease throughout the world.

Christian Science is based on the teachings of Jesus, who stated that all who believed on him could do the works which he did. When the sick or the sinning came to Jesus for healing, his pure vision of spiritual perfection put to silence the pretenses of Satan or error, the evidences of man clothed in flesh and subject to disease, sin, and death. In the tender forgiveness of Jesus' love for mankind, the dishonest were drawn toward honesty, the blind saw, the deaf heard, the dead were raised. Because Jesus, the master Metaphysician, was unfailingly obedient to divine law, he was able to raise Jairus' daughter, the son of the widow of Nain, and Lazarus, who had been in the grave four days. In obedience to divine law, he raised his own body from the tomb; and so far-reaching was his demonstration of Life eternal that, as we read in Matthew's Gospel (27:52, 53), on that very day "the graves were opened; and many bodies of the saints which slept arose, and came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many."

In this age, through the teachings of Christian Science, a great number of people are beginning to understand, as many in Bible history understood and demonstrated, that death is an enemy that can be overcome, that it need not be submitted to. In the Wednesday evening testimony meetings in Christian Science churches, all over the world, men and women are witnessing to this fact, for in many instances after being given up by physicians to die, they now testify to living happy, useful lives. No longer thinking of themselves as growing old, as lacking in vigor, energy, freshness, they are learning to see themselves in their real being as God's reflection, having that which the Father has bestowed on them, eternal life and truth and love. This systematic right thinking puts to silence those erroneous thoughts which are centered on self—that self-love, self-justification, and self-will which look within instead of without, and therefore stagnate in the mazes of nothingness.

The student of Christian Science who is striving to find "the Life that cannot be lost" continually turns thought away from the illusive pictures of false personal sense to the limitless realm of the real; and in the ratio of his steadfastness he begins to demonstrate the law of God, the law of Life, and to prove in his own life man's oneness with the Father. And so, through Christian Science practice, all who understand the truth can prove that every so-called law, be it of sin, sickness, or death, is lawless, the product of ever-changing human opinion.

When all seekers for the truth about man understand that the Science of man is divine, they will perceive, through spiritual sense, that man, God's image and likeness, is not material, but spiritual. The signs of the times show that thought is rapidly changing. Through the teachings of Christian Science many things which were believed yesterday are no longer believed today. Human thought is veering round to the contemplation of spiritual things, to the acknowledgment of spiritual healing, and, yes, even to acceptance of Jesus' prophecy (John 11:26), "And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

"ЖИЗНЬ, КОТОРАЯ НЕ МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ УТРАЧЕНА"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ГАЗЕТЕ The Christian Science Monitor от 13го декабря мы читаем: "Materia Medica привыкла слышать самые странные и поражающие вещи" из уст Доктора Алексис Каррель, члена Института Рокефеллера и лауреата Нобелевской премии за 1912 год. "Он заявил, что, отстрочив смерть, возможно будет продлить жизнь за ее естественные пределы, и она будет продолжаться сто или двести лет."

Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, Мэри Бекер Эдди пишет (Miscellaneous Writings стр. 211): "Кто повинуется закону Бога, тот ничем не рискует и находит ту Жизнь, которая не может быть утрачена."

Большинство живущих на свете людей желали-бы найти ту "Жизнь, которая не может быть утрачена," если-бы они только знали, как это сделать. Люди, изучающие Христианскую Науку, видят, что по мере того, как мысли их одухотворяются, сами они становятся способными проявлять хотя-бы немного тех свойств "вечной гармонии, беспрерывности и совершенства," которые, по словам Mrs. Эдди, "составляют феномен жизни, управляемой неизменными и вечными законами Бога" (No and Yes, стр. 10). Что существует такой вечный духовный закон, который исправляет ошибки людей и отнимает жало у самой смерти, было бесспорно доказано Христианской Наукой, исцеляющей во всем мире всевозможные недуги.

Христианская Наука основана на учении Иисуса, сказавшего, что верующие в него смогут творить дела, которые он творил. Когда больные или грешники приходили к Иисусу за исцелением, то его чистое видение духовного совершенства заставляло умолкать притязания Сатаны или заблуждения,—показания человека облеченного в плоть и подверженного заболеваниям, греховности и умиранию. Под влиянием любви Иисуса к человечеству, проникнутой нежным чувством всепрощения, люди нечестные начинали чувствовать влечение к честному образу мыслей, слепые прозревали, глухие получали слух, умершие воскрешали. Потому что Иисус, учитель Метафизик, непреклонно повиновался божественному закону, он смог воскресить дочь Наира, сына вдовы из Наина, а также и Лазаря, который был уже четыре дня в могиле. В повиновение божественному закону, он поднял свое собственное тело из могилы, и так велико было значение того доказательства вечной Жизни, которое он дал, что в тот же день случилось то, о чем мы читаем в Евангелии от Матфея (27:52, 53): "гробы отверзлись; и многие тела усопших святых воскресли. И вышедши из гробов по воскресении Его, вошли во святый град и явились многим."

Благодаря Христианской Науке, очень много людей начинают теперь понимать то, что понимали и доказывали многие люди в библейской летописи, что смерть есть враг, которого можно победить и сдаваться которому нет никакой надобности. Во всем мире, в церквях Христианской Науки на вечерних собраниях в среду посвященных показаниям мужчины и женщины являются свидетелями того факта, о котором говорится выше, ибо они говорят о своей счастливой и полезной жизни, вопреки тому, что во многих случаях были покинуты врачами и обречены умереть. Перестав о себе думать, что они стареют, или что у них больше нет энергии, бодрости и сил, они привыкают видеть свою истинную сущность, как отражение Бога, видеть себя в обладании всем тем, что им даровал Бог—вечной жизнью, истиной и любовью. Такое систематическое правильное мышление кладет конец ложным мыслям, которые сосредоточены в себе, кладет конец себялюбию, самооправданию и своеволию,—тем мыслям которые направлены внутрь, а не наружу и которые поэтому коснеют в неясности небытия.

Ученик Христианской Науки, стремящийся найти ту "Жизнь, которая не может быть утрачена," постоянно отводит свои мысли от иллюзорных образов ложных личных чувств и направляет их в сторону беспредельного царства реальности. И пропорционально своему постоянству он начинает показывать действие закона Бога, закона Жизни и доказывать в своей личной жизни единство человека со своим Отцом. Поэтому, практикуя Христианскую Науку, все понимающие истину могут доказывать, что каждый так-называемый закон — закон-ли греха, болезни или смерти—есть беззаконие, плод постоянно меняющихся человеческих мнений.

Когда все желающие познать правду о человеке, поймут, что Наука о человеке божественна, то своим духовным чувством они постигнут, что человек—образ и подобие Бога—не материален, а духовен. Знамения времени указывают нам на то, что мысль быстро меняется. Многому тому, чему люди еще вчера верили, они уже не верят сегодня,—благодаря Христианской Науке. Мысль человеческая поворачивается в сторону размышления о духовных вещах, приближается к признанию духовного целения и даже к принятию пророчества Иисуса (Иоанн 11:26) "И всякий живущий и верующий в меня не умрет во век."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Treasure

OUT of the interval called Spring
Let the heart cherish some frail thing:
The delicate look, icy and blue,
Of the first hyacinth; a few
Sooty crows blown west across
A silver sky; dark emerald moss
Starred with hepaticas; a feather
Lost in windy April weather
By the first goldfinch of the year;
Brightness of water, cold and clear,
That pours down stony pasture hills;
The flames that men call daffodils;
Shadows across a bare land wrung
With March wind, wild and harsh and young.
Let the mind house its wealth of grain:
The heart will treasure petalled rain
In apple orchards, and the look
Of star-grass by a mountain brook.

LEONA AMES HILL

His Magnificence, the Station-Master

THE station-master at an Irish railway station is generally a most worthy official. Authority gives him dignity, but it does not make him a martinet. He is indulgent as well as commanding, for he knows himself as *primus inter pares*. All under his orders he calls by their full Christian name—"James," "William." He calls by his name, too, the guard who casts out of the van and on the platform the packages that have that particular station for their destination. Of course he does not speak to, and perhaps he does not even know, the engine-driver and fireman who preserve such grim detachment while the train stops—no one ever speaks to them: they are as Plutonic arrivals amongst men and divinities. The station-master has a good deal of leisure; he spends it reading the newspaper, and so he is a well-informed man. He talks with the notables of the train-frequenting public ("the subscribers"), and so he is generally something of a conversationalist. It is a little difficult to define his social status. . . . The clergyman, the police-sergeant, the schoolmaster, all more or less regulators of morals, are in the first rank. It was so in pre-revolutionary days, and this hierarchy probably still survives. The station-master, not exercising any social control, was outside this circle. Through his connection with "the line" he had a world of his own, and locally he was not below the schoolmaster. Finally the station-master is something of an aesthete: he cultivates flowers, and you often see him with a rose or a carnation in the buttonhole of his unobtrusive uniform. Such are station-masters everywhere in Ireland.—From "Cross Roads in Ireland," by PADRAIC COLUM. (New York: Macmillan.)

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1936

Free Politics Soon? Sliding Scale Bill Hit

Boston News Today

State-Financed Campaigns Urged

If the proposal of Atty. Gen. Paul A. Dever successfully runs the legislative gamut, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may enter the electioneering business. His novel proposal that the State should furnish the candidates for office with "free campaigns" was advanced a step today as the Legislative Committee on Election Laws voted to recommend that a special commission be appointed to study the question.

The Attorney General, himself an announced candidate for Governor, pointed out that recent widespread use of the radio, billboards, newspapers and other mediums of advertising and propaganda has left candidates for major offices in the State facing a costly campaign hurdle before offices may be obtained. The Attorney General points out that these expenses have in many cases become disproportionate to what the positions pay in salary. This condition, he says, acts to make some candidates glad to accept war chest donations from those having special interests to serve.

He proposes that the state undertake to furnish a printed bulletin containing information about candidates to all voters and that the state assume expense for printing and distributing the sample ballots issued by candidates prior to elections.

He also asks that free meeting places be furnished candidates, and that consideration be given to undertaking other campaign activity.

"The demand," Attorney General Dever said, "for heavy campaign expenditures by parties and candidates—however legitimate the objects for which they are incurred—often makes tempting the offer of contribution from those who have a special interest to serve. To the end that the contribution of special interests might be effectively prevented, I believe that the state should assume every legitimate campaign and election expense."

WPA Singers' Pay Is Discussed

Students of social justice in the corridors of the Y. M. C. A. discussed the following situation today:

At the Y. M. C. A. restaurant waitresses work 44 hours a week, earn $10.50 cash, get two meals a day for six days. Total pay is estimated at $15.50.

In the Vialle Memorial room of the Y. M. C. A. a WPA choral group practices, working 24 hours a week, including time for six concerts a month, and earn $21.

Difference between private employment and WPA relief in this one building is $6.50 and 20 hours—to the advantage of WPA relief workers.

Under the WPA regulations, auditions are given before a worker is qualified for choral singing. A knowledge of music and a good voice is required, and applicants are required to read music on sight.

Asked his estimate of the choral workers at the Y. M. C. A., an official smiled broadly today and declared: "A heterogeneous group." Another pointed out that waitresses in the city outnumbering the WPA singers at least 50 to one.

Rail Fare Cut Rule Unprotested

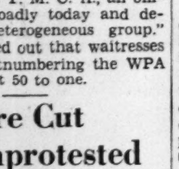
New England railroads, despite voiced disapproval of the Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling that they must cut passenger fares to 2 cents a mile after June 2, have as yet filed no formal protest in Washington, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald announced today.

In his capacity as a member of the Boston Port Authority, Mr. Fitzgerald asked Senator David I. Walsh and members of the New England congressional delegation to work to the end that no delay be experienced in effecting the reduced rates. He was advised by Senator Walsh today that no protests have been filed. Senator Walsh said that in the event a demurrer is entered all interested persons will receive 10 days notice of a hearing on the matter.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he believes the reduced rail fares will attract many summer visitors to New England during forthcoming months.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued rainy weather tonight and possibly early Friday morning, followed by clearing late Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 30's; moderate to fresh east to southeast winds, shifting to westerly on Friday.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and possibly Friday morning; slightly colder Friday in west portion.

Maine: Rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior tonight and Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain in the south and rain or snow in the north portion tonight and probably Friday morning; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and possibly Friday morning; slightly colder Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong east winds tonight shifting to west on Friday; weather overcast with rain tonight and possibly Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	48	Minneapolis	20	24
Bermuda	70	72	New Orleans	70	82
Chicago	28	32	New York	40	50
Denver	14	18	Norfolk	54	64
Helena	-4	10	Philadelphia	42	50
Jacksonville	72	84	St. Louis	28	46
Kansas City	22	30	San Francisco	46	56
Los Angeles	48	62	Washington	44	52
Miami	78	82			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. April 2.
B—Maximum April 1.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:36 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Friday, 8:55 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:40 p. m.

Sliding Scale Prospect Dimmed

Prospects for a sliding scale system of utility rate control dimmed today as the legislative committee on power and light tentatively voted to draft a resolve referring the entire subject to the Department of Public Utilities for a report next year. The sliding scale system had the support of Governor Curley and was studied by a special recess commission appointed during the legislative session a year ago.

A year ago the Federal Power Commission survey of Massachusetts revealed one community paying $2.93 for 100 kilowatt hours of electricity that cost another community of similar size $13.38. It was thought that a state investigation of rate bases would be at least equalize costs and result in some reductions.

Because of the intricate capital structures of many of the concerns involved, it was held that it would cost at least $100,000 to arrive at basic rates. Only $20,000 was allotted for this work.

Chain Stores Tax Bill Opposed

There are more independent stores in existence today than there were five or 10 years ago and these stores control 73 per cent of the retail trade it was asserted today by Charles F. Adams, treasurer of the First National Stores. Mr. Adams appeared before the House Rules Committee at the State House to oppose a bill calling for a tax on chain stores which would be gradually increased according to the number of stores.

Mr. Adams also made the statement that co-operative stores have grown so tremendously during the last few years that they now outnumber chain stores two to one.

Sponsor of the present legislation is the Boston Fruit and Vegetable Buyers' Association, which is trying to show that this bill differs from a previous measure which has already been turned down by the Legislature. In this respect, it is remembered that graduated chain store tax bills have been coming up regularly for the last five or six years and have failed of passage just as regularly.

Mr. Adams informed the committee that chain stores are at present paying twice the tax that is required of independents. The tax per store for stock in trade is $98 for each chain store and $39 for an independent.

"There is no comparison between these taxes, we are so far ahead," declared Mr. Adams.

He also stated that the First National Stores pay their employees, not including executives, an average salary of $1365 a year, whereas the average wage in independent shops is $1055 a year in Massachusetts and $875 elsewhere.

A number of housewives also spoke at the hearing.

Savings Bank Tax Is Approved

Tax of one-twentieth of one per cent on gross deposits of savings banks and savings departments of trust companies was advised by the legislative committee on taxation today. Adoption of the levy, it was estimated by Henry F. Long, tax commissioner who proposed the impost, would add approximately $1,000,000 a year to state revenues.

Dolan Suit Trial Set for April 13

The Dolan case was put on the Suffolk Superior Court calendar today for trial the week of April 13.

Court observers, however, pointed out that the court schedule is now about two months behind, and on this basis they predicted the case would actually reach the judge about the middle of June. It is possible that on April 13 one side or the other may petition for a speedy trial and the judge has the right to set it ahead of other cases if he so desires.

The Dolan case—involving a request from the City of Boston for an accounting of $250,000 in reputed profits allegedly wrongfully made from city bond transactions while Edmund L. Dolan was city treasurer—began from rumors current during the last gubernatorial campaign. The city's present suit has been under preparation by George R. Farnum, special prosecutor, since last November.

19 Street Cars Shipped to Brazil

Nineteen proud Boston streets cars went swinging down to Rio today for the convenience of Porto Alegre, Brazil residents. They had served the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railways for 12 faithful years and now will continue their bombilating careers "Down Under" where it's summer when it's winter in Boston and vice versa.

The cars, which cost $20,000 apiece when new in 1924, were sold at a bargain price to a street car concern in Porto Alegre. They had been replaced in the north of Boston service by buses.

They were run under their own power from carbarns in Lynn this morning to the Boston Elevated Coal Wharf in South Boston, from tracks 17 feet from the ship's side, they were hoisted aboard the Norwegian steamer Beldagny.

They were set in a bedding of soft coal in the ship's hold and securely tied to prevent rolling at sea. They will be discharged at Rio Grande do Sul and run under their own power to Porto Alegre.

Maine G. O. P. In Convention Leans to Knox

Uninstructed Delegation Expected to Be Named for Cleveland Meeting

Baxter Strikes Note

Former Governor Asserts Nation Looks to State to Lead the Way Out

BANGOR, Maine, April 2 (AP)—Maine Republican leaders gathered here today to outline a campaign calculated to return the State to the Republican Party this fall.

In addition to adopting a platform, the convention will elect 13 delegates to the national convention in Cleveland and choose state, district and county committees.

Supporters of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas and Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, for the presidential nomination opened headquarters.

Landon Issue

Former State Senator George H. Minott, of South Portland, said he was uncertain whether he would press for a poll of the delegation on sentiment for Governor Landon.

"I am opposed to any hand-picked delegation favorable to Colonel Knox," he said. Then, he added, "I prefer a delegation which is open minded."

However, Col. Frank E. Lowe of Portland actively sought support for the Chicago publisher.

Knox Seems Favorite

Belief that the delegation would favor Colonel Knox was strengthened by a remark of state chairman Eugene Sewall. He said he understood the delegation would lean toward the Chicago publisher but he expected the thirteen would go to Cleveland "uninstructed" following a Maine custom.

As the keynote speaker former Gov. Percival P. Baxter reminded the convention Maine voted two months earlier than did the other states.

"Our entire nation looks to us to lead the way and we must not fail," he said in the course of a speech in which he described federal aid to states as "poison bait."

Republican Victory

Former Governor Baxter predicted Republican victory in Maine by 40,000 majority "if we convince the voters of our sincerity and honesty and regain their confidence." He declared that the "shortest and only road to prosperity and peace of mind is to put an end to the depression honeymoon of Democratic misrule, else we may all be ruined."

Columbus Day Closing Protested

Through Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Board, major Hub retailers today elaborated their objections to proposals which would make Columbus Day a legal holiday. The Legislature passed a law calling for closure of stores until 1 p. m. on that day (Oct. 12), Governor Curley vetoed the bill. The House has overridden the veto, and the matter was scheduled for final consideration by the Senate today.

Store keepers claim enforcement of the law would cut $1,000,000 from yearly receipts. This would reflect, they maintain, in curtailed employment, reduced factory output, and particularly to the detriment of thousands of department store employees, who work on commission basis.

Boston stores now close on Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor and Thanksgiving Day. They insist that observance of these holidays puts Boston on a par with other metropolitan centers, and that extension of the schedule would not serve constructive surposes.

Fruiter Picks Up Abandoned Craft

The schooner yacht Kaydet of Washington, D. C., bound for Panama but abandoned March 22 in a sinking condition and its commander, Captain Millard, his wife and a crew of eight picked up by the Bull Line steamer Rosario (New York-San Juan, P. R.) the next day, was found 600 miles east of Jacksonville, Fla., today by the United Fruit Company steamship San Benito.

Wireless reports at the Boston office, from Capt. G. E. Adams of the San Benito said the Kaydet apparently was in good condition except for two feet of water in her cabin. The Kaydet's sails were badly torn. Captain Adams reported he had taken the yacht in tow and had notified naval stations on the coast. The San Benito is on her way north from Santa Marta, Columbia.

Ship Passenger Traffic Increases

Upturn in Boston port business was further evidenced today with issuance of passenger figures for the first three months of 1936. During this period some 3998 persons arrived. This was a 2982 gain over the similiar period last year. The number of vessels docking here the first three months of this year 426. The number for the same period last year was 330.

Russia Helps to Keep U. S. Fires Burning

By a Staff Photographer

Maritime Silhouette
The Rigging of the Russian Coal Ship Komsomol Makes an Attractive Picture Against the Sun in Boston Harbor

Skipper
Capt. George Mezentsev of the Russian Coal Vessel

Coals to Boston
A Picture of the Russian Ship Komsomol as It Docked With 6000 Tons of Anthracite

N. H. Fast Day Proclaimed

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., April 2

PRAISING the courage and fortitude with which New Hampshire citizens faced the flood last month, Gov. H. Styles Bridges today designated April 23, Fast Day, as a day for thought and prayer.

In a proclamation the Governor said:

"In recent weeks our state has passed through an ordeal of storm, flood, of suffering, privation and great material loss, which is a fitting subject for thought, speech and prayer on the Fast Day, which I hereby proclaim for Thursday, April 23.

As we thank God that only one life was lost while the rivers raged and the torrents were unloosed, let us thank Him, also for the courage, the fortitude, the heroism, displayed by our people in those dark days and for the generous giving, the unselfish co-operation, the energetic and effective efforts for restoration and rehabilitation which have followed the catastrophe."

State Lottery Plan Declared Heading for Certain Defeat

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The more public-minded legislators in the Massachusetts General Court will soon be given the opportunity to battle against the perennial scheme of attempting to raise money through a state supported lottery. This much debated cure-all for the financial ills of the Commonwealth is soon to make its appearance again before the legislative Ways and Means Committee.

Despite the overwhelming show of public and political feeling against the lottery proposal last year, the proponents of the bill are again burdening an overloaded committee and Legislature with the plan. If the coming discussion is as lengthy as that of last year, the loss in time to the legislators will be more than they are usually willing to grant on an election year.

Few Changes in Bill

The lineup against the proposal appears to be substantially the same as last year, with the vanguard being led by William Cardinal O'Connell and the press. More than once during the past year the former has indicated that his stand has not changed, and the current crop of editorials appearing against a state lottery in the daily newspapers show that the majority of them will combat it.

Curley Seen as Neutral

A prop of last year, which is not expected to be available for the measure this year, is the approval given the measure by Governor Curley. With election year here, and with the prospect of a stiff battle facing Curley in a campaign for either the United States Senate or the Governorship, it is fair to assume that he will prefer to remain neutral on an issue which is capable of offending politically a large section of the State's electorate.

The proponents of last year's bill were to a large extent the same members of the Legislature who had voted for horse and dog racing with the expectation that they were providing a rich source of revenue. The last year has, however, not fulfilled the sanguine hopes of those who were looking for an artificial means of restoring the State's economic well-being.

At yesterday's meeting of the House rules committee it was revealed that, although a race track is required by law to turn over to the State its share of the profits within a day or so after the race, the dogracing track at Revere Beach, due to financial difficulties, took over two months to make its payments to the State. This was done, finally only through the issue of a bond.

Perhaps the chief objection to the establishment of a state conducted lottery in Massachusetts is that, judging from the experiences of the countries and states where it has been tried, the great majority of players are found among those who can least afford it. It is feared that the history of the race tracks in getting much support from persons receiving welfare relief would be duplicated with the lottery.

It is felt that instead of using the meager welfare allowance for the necessities of life that relief recipients will, in many cases, spend that money buying lottery tickets, with the wild hope of becoming rich overnight. It is suggested that if those legislators who favor a state lottery should study the misery and disillusionment lotteries have occasioned in the large cities of Italy, where they are in wide use, that they would abandon their position. Social worker throughout the poorer sections estimate that many people have been turned away from honest endeavor by their overwhelming desire for quick and easy money.

When the bill was introduced in the Legislature last season it appeared as if the proponents had sufficient strength to carry the measure. But, with the strong condemnation of the bill by Cardinal O'Connell 70 members favorable to it changed their position and it was voted down in the House by a majority of 187 to 40. It is believed that this year's vote will parallel that of last year.

J. G. H.

Education Along Character Lines Urged to Teachers

AMHERST, Mass., April 2 (AP)—The elementary school child is under strong urges that need opportunities, Joseph B. Egan, Boston educator, said today.

Addressing the eighth annual state conference of principals and supervisors of elementary schools at Massachusetts State College, Mr. Egan, a public school master, emphasized the growing importance of character education.

"Character-building work," he said, "cannot be taught through courses in character building." Definite steps toward such a development must include, he added:

"A change in teaching technique in which emphasis on the purely intellectual processes is diminished and emphasis on the cultural and emotional processes increased.

"A recognition of the fundamental importance of the 'dominate note'—that is, some vital life quality such as appreciation of beauty, and the utilization of every subject matter over a period of at least a month's time for its impression on the child's mind.

"A recognition of the fundamental importance of character building activites such as those involved in every crew activity and the technique of the drama with particular emphasis on radio presentation.

"A growing recognition of the power content in every child with consistent effort toward power development, particularly along lines of visualization, rhythm, imagination and creative effort."

Soviet Ship Docks With Coal Cargo For Boston Area

Indicative of the friendly relations existing between Boston and Soviet Russia has been the recent substantial upturn in Russian imports, especially coal. This was illustrated today with the docking of the Russian steamer Komsomol bringing 6000 tons of anthracite.

Most of this coal, it was learned, is not destined for industrial use, but is going to home owners and other small users who have found merit in the reputed small ash content of Russian coal. Gradual spread of demand for this coal apparently has been general throughout New England and was not effected through advertising or specially focused selling campaigns.

Imports Show Gain

In 1934 total coal imports in Boston were 367,119 tons, according to customs records. Last year this figure mounted to 503,510. A substantial increase is already predicted for this year. More than half of all such imports are from Russia, it was said.

This is considered surprising in view of the fact that North America is credited with having 69 per cent of the metric ton coal reserve of the world. Asia, next ranking world source of coal, is credited with having but 17 per cent.

Advantages Cited

The occupant of a small house in a Boston suburb explained today that he used Russian coal last winter for the first time. He said that he burned only four tons up to April 1, and carried out only two barrels of ashes all winter. "It has more heat and less ash," he asserted. In previous years he said he had used eight tons of coal, carried ashes every week.

In general, Russian coal costs about $1 more per ton than Pennsylvania anthracite. The domestic coal is quoted at $6.75 a ton at the mine. Rail costs to Boston from various mine locations run between $4 and $5 a ton, bringing the total somewhere about $12. Russian coal is offered at $13.90.

Three boats laden with Russian coal were scheduled to arrive in Boston this week.

Four Inches of Snow Falls in New Hampshire

ROCHESTER, N. H., April 2 (AP)—Four inches of snow fell today on southeastern New Hampshire. Mountain sections to the north reported a heavier fall with no letup in sight.

Aid For Farms In Connecticut Valley Sought

State College Soil Experts Urge Speedy Financial Assistance

Planting Time Near

Special Report on Preliminary Survey to Be Followed by Complete Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., April 2—Plea for immediate financial assistance to farmers in the Connecticut Valley whose farms were swept by the recent flood, and who are on the eve of the planting season, is urged in a special report of the preliminary survey by soil experts of Massachusetts State College.

Onions, for example, must be planted before the second week of April if the crop is to be matured at the proper time. Therefore, say Professors Ralph W. Donaldson, extension agronomist, and Grant B. Snyder, olericulturist, immediate assistance in the purchase of seed, sets, fertilizers and implements is imperative. Many farmers have not enough money to plant their crops even though their soil has not been seriously damaged.

300 Acres Changed

This survey, now being succeeded by a more systematic and complete study of the area affected and the extent and nature of the damage, has estimated that not more than 300 acres of farm land have been seriously damaged by heavy depositions of coarse sand, or topsoil erosion, or gully formations—much less than was at first anticipated.

Financial assistance for rehabilitation must be extended to those farmers whose land, in part or whole, has seriously been injured and on which cash crops cannot be planted in 1936, so that they may plant soil improvement crops and build their soils up for productive cropping in 1937 or 1938, says the report. Assistance must be given to those farmers whose land was badly eroded and gulled in leveling such land so that it may be planted to soil improving crops and personal contact must be accomplished by the Extension Service with farmers whose soil was injured in any way it may be improved in the shortest possible time.

Seriously Damaged

Seriously damaged areas are located partly in the Hadley meadows, west of North Hadley, the Pine Grove section of Sunderland and the meadows of Bradstreet and North Hatfield. There are also smaller areas on either side of the river extending up to and including Northfield.

There are individual farms in these areas that are entirely wiped out for the time being. It might be noted, however, the report adds, that the subsoil of most of the region is a deep rich alluvial deposit of uniform texture which can be brought back to a productive basis if properly handled.

Much of the soil in the region is still in fair condition and may be farmed with the expectation of obtaining varying degrees of success depending on the amount of fine sand deposit or the degree of erosion of the top soil. Thus, while a considerable part of the farming land has received no serious damage from erosion or deposit we can expect in 1936 only fair crop prospects, however. Probably the crop returns from onions, potatoes and tobacco will be slightly below normal even with careful soil management, for one or two years.

Tests of soil samples taken in representative areas have been run in an attempt to ascertain what changes may have taken place due to the action of the flood waters. Most of the soils as indicated by these tests are low in plant nutrients and especially in potash.

Advice Offered

The following suggestions based on the field work are being circulated through the County Extension offices in Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden Counties for the handling of these soils by farmers.

1. With top soil intact or covered with sediment up to 1 or 2-inch depth—Advice: Use normal methods and crops.

2. With top soil more or less intact but covered with fine sand 3 to 7-inch depth—Advice: Plow deeply to turn up three inches or more of good soil. May attempt cropping as usual, including onions. Results may be variable and "spotty," depending on the proportion of good soil.

3. Where top soil may or may not be removed, but covered with deep deposit of sand 8 or more inches; Advice: Seed immediately to green manure crop (oats) to stop blowing of sand.

4. Where top soil is gone and no deposit left; Advice: Plow, add some fertilizer (also manure and lime if possible) and seed to green manure crop.

5. Where gullied; Advice: Fill in if practical and treat as No. 4 above.

Furniture Show Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2—A group of pieces of furniture made by local craftsmen who worked in the period from 1750 to 1850 will be shown at the Museum of Fine Arts this summer in connection with the city's tercentenary observance. The exhibit will include chairs, desks and clocks by such workmen as Jacob Morse of Westfield, Jacob, Thomas and Henry Sargeant and William Lloyd of Springfield; Calvin Bodurtha of Agawam; Erastus Grant of Westfield, Ansel Goodrich of Northampton and John Parsons, Moses Beach, Horace Lee, Pelatiah Bliss and Dewey and Olmsted of Springfield.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, In Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street, Roslindale, at 8.

Theaters

"NOAH" (Peabody Playhouse). Presented by the Neil Gwyn Players of Nalden Bridge, N. Y., starring Edward Massey. 8:15. (Also Friday, Saturday matinee and evening.)

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walton N. Greasa. 8:30.

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Fenway: 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9, 11:58 a. m., 3:03, 6:08, 9:13. Also "? Man," with Jack Haley, Grace Bradley and William Frawley. Fenway: 2:20, 5:24, 8:30. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:56, 5, 8:06.

TREMONT—William Powell and Edna Best in "The Key" 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. Also George Arliss in "Mr. Hobo." 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN — Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. Also on the stage: "Springtime Frolics," starring Eddie Garr. Tomorrow: "13 Hours by Air," with Fred MacMurray and Joan Bennett. Stage: Benny Meroff and his orchestra, assisted by a cast of juvenile stars.

BOSTON—"Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly and Arline Judge. 10:55 a. m., 1:54, 4:52, 7:52, 10:31. Stage: Bebe Daniels, Ben Lyon, and Lillian Roth in musical revue, "Hollywood Revels."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"First a Girl," featuring Jessie Matthews. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Next Time We Love," with Margaret Sullavan. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

MODERN — Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:38, 6:47, 9:56. Also "Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter. 10:48 a. m., 1:57, 5:06, 8:16.

UPTOWN — Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." 1:05, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Also "First a Girl," with Jessie Matthews. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Joel McCrea in "These Three." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:10. Tomorrow: "The Bohemian Girl," with Laurel and Hardy. Second feature at the Orpheum: Ruth Chatterton in "The Lady of Secrets." Second feature at the State: "You May Be Next," with Ann Sothern and Lloyd Nolan.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Greatest Crime" (crime control, recommended by J. Edgar Hoover). "Going Places." "Symphony in Black." "Manhattan Tapestry." "Check Your Sombrero." latest newsreels and other shorts.

MEMORIAL — Edward Arnold, Binnie Barnes, Lee Tracy and Katharine Alexander in "Sutter's Gold." 12-12, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30. Preview of "Captain January," starring Shirley Temple, 10 p. m. Also shorts.

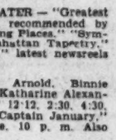
UNIVERSITY — Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Rose Marie." 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Seven Keys to Baldpate." 1:05, 4:45, 8.

FINE ARTS—"Poil de Carotte" (Carrot Head); French film with English sub-titles. 1:15, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. "Swiss on White," featuring Sonja Henie. Also daily at 12:45, symphonic film featuring Artur Schnabel, accompanied by the London Symphony Orchestra.

EXETER—George Raft and Rosalind Russell in "It Had to Happen." 3:30, 6:20, 9:14. Also "Song of the Saddle," with Dick Foran and Alma Lloyd. 2:15, 5:05, 7:50.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Firebird," presented in Boston for the first time by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, also "Les Cents Baisers," "Spectre de la Rose," and "Prince Igor." 8:30.



STEINERT HALL—Sonata recital by Sonya Michel, pianist, and Marjorie Fulton, violinist. 8:15.

GEORGE W. BROWN HALL (N. E. Conservatory)—Piano recital by Esther Asher. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 8:15.

WEST END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Abraham Lincoln School, Walden and Mead Streets, 7:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Other Events

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART—Illustrated lecture on "Mexico and Diego Rivera," by Prof. Will S. Taylor of Brown University, 42-44 St. Botolph Street. 8:30.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES — Travel night program. Lecture by Prof. Henri Ladé, with motion pictures of Switzerland and France. Also illustrated travel lecture in German on Switzerland by Ernest Ruegg. 149 Newbury Street. 8. Open to the public without charge.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Meeting of the Jessie Woodrow Sayre League. 8. Tomorrow: New England Antiques Exposition. 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Winter Exploration in the Unknown Yukon," by Bradford Washburn. 7:45.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Sunlit Norway Calls," by Gladys M. Petch. Copley Square. 8.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Lecture on "The New Background of Gothic Architecture," by Dr. Kenneth C. Conant of Harvard University. Music by Jeanette Diguere, pianist. 296 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Italian Civic Theater in "Chiamala mama" with instrumental trio. North Bennet Street Industrial School. 7:30.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS—Back Bay Community Theater in "The Doll's House"; North End Community Theater in "Poor Henry"; Germantown Community Theater in "The Invisible Club"; and Outer South End Community Theater in "Jephthah's Daughter," with entr'acte music conducted by Richard Cooley. Beth El Hebrew School Auditorium, 5 Bradshaw Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Greater Boston Concert Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Girls' Latin School, Huntington Avenue and Evanswav Street. 9:05 and 9:35 a. m.

Other Events

EAST BOSTON WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." Samuel Adams School, Webster Street. 10.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." Frank V. Thompson School, Maxwell and Seldon Streets. 1:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Museum Treasures" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Perkins Students Ready to Present 'The Music Master'

"The Music Master," Charles Klein's notable play which made David Warfield an unforgettable figure in the American theater, will be presented at the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Watertown, tomorrow evening and Saturday afternoon by the Perkins Players, for the benefit of the Howe Memorial Club and the Perkins Athletic Association.

Released for amateur production for the first time since David Belasco presented it on Broadway many years ago, "The Music Master" deals with the story of Anton von Barwig and his fellow musicians.

The Howe Memorial Club was formed in 1901 to honor Samuel Gridley Howe, the founder of Perkins, and is maintained for the purpose of perpetuating a loan fund for worthy Perkins graduates at a low interest rate. The fraternity gave its first performance in 1906 and since then, it has raised a fund of more than $7000, solely through its theatrical performances.

The list of productions includes a minstrel show, a number of Shakespeare plays, Shaw's "Arms and the Man" and "The Devil's Disciple." Miss Claudia Potter and Mrs. Harriet M. Kempton are the directors of the group. Special devices, directions and cues as well as long and arduous rehearsals are necessary to enable the sightless performers to move about the stage with ease. Usually, the majority of the casts are partially or totally blind.

First Whale Reported Off Salisbury Beach

SALISBURY, Mass., April 2 (AP)—The first of the annual whale stories come from Salisbury Beach today.

Coastguardsmen reported they observed one 75 feet in length not more than 100 yards off Salisbury Beach. The big fellow, they said, was apparently chasing a school of fish and when seen could not have had more than a two-foot clearance from the bottom. That, they asserted, was the closest any whale had come to shore in many years.

Reforestation Program Planned to Check Bay State Floods

Purchase of 500,000 acres of abandoned farm land for restoration as natural watersheds contemplated —New $25,000,000 industry is envisaged—Increase in deserted farms blamed for high waters.

Natural watersheds whose usefulness has been allowed to depreciate to the vanishing point through improper forest practices or impractical farming may soon be acquired by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for reforestation.

A bill now before the Legislature would purchase for the Bay State some 500,000 acres of deserted farm lands as part of a 20-year program for flood control.

Lack of suitable absorptive forest humus on watersheds brought about last month's crisis, the Forest and Park Association asserts in backing the bill. Abandoned farm land that has reverted to woodland pasture is the type of land from which the runoff is most rapid. Such pastures have increased in the State to more than 45,000 acres in six years.

Abandoned Farm Land

"Since the depression," says Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the association, "abandoned farm land on steep slopes has increased from 344,000 acres to nearly 400,000 acres.

Apparently, a flood such as New England experienced this spring occurs only once or twice each century. It is the result of a combination of circumstances in which four factors are prominent, (1) frozen ground before the snow falls, (2) unusually deep snows, (3) prolonged warm temperature, and (4) unusually heavy rains at the time of thaw.

Most of the land which conservation officials have marked for purchase at $5 an acre, is located along the watersheds of the Deerfield, Westfield and Miller rivers.

Small Dams Proposed

"We can't control the Merrimack," they point out. "That must be done beyond our borders. In addition to the planting of trees, and general practice of good forestry, the project will include the building of numerous small dams by the CCC."

"Obviously," says Alfred F. Breen, camp superintendent of the 1139th company CCC at West Townsend, "if we can control the watersheds and small streams, we can control floods to a large degree."

Superintendent Breen's Company, like all others, has many weeks of hard work ahead of it. The stream which runs through Willard Brook State Forest, used State Highway No. 119 for a bed and it has been necessary to rebuild in many places. Then, rather than remove trees damaged by floating ice and rolling boulders, thousands of them will be cleaned with a chisel and painted.

Advantages Cited

In time the active, growing cambium will cover the damaged areas and the tree will be as good as new. Technical foresters and landscape engineers in charge of this work point out that this is much better than chopping down damaged trees and then waiting 15 or 20 years for new growth to come along.

"But regarding the purchase of new state land for replanting, how do you know trees will really accomplish the job of holding back the water?" quizzed a legislative committee of the Department of Conservation.

"We use the old hickory stick philosophy," was the reply. "We might cut a stout walking stick and point it. To illustrate our argument, it can easily be shown how impossible it is to drive this stick into the frozen ground where there are open fields or pasture. On the contrary, one can easily push it through the snow and down deep into the forest humus. It doesn't take much research to see that water will flow off frozen land like water on a roof, while in the forest it is absorbed by the soil."

$25,000,000 Industry

In the favorable report of the House Committee, it was pointed out that Massachusetts has lost more than half of its wood-using industries in the last 25 years and that 90 per cent of the lumber requirements are met by importing from other states. Meanwhile, 1,000,000 acres of land fitted only for timber growing is permitted to lie idle. The re-establishment of forests on this land, would be equivalent to creating a new $25,000,000 industry, said the report.

A point stressed by the committee was that the undertaking is not an expenditure of state funds, but an investment which will eventually be returned with profit to the treasury. This is based on the experience of several European countries which have maintained state forests for centuries.

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Turns to Forests as Curb on Flood Waters

Treeless Hills in New England, Such as Is Pictured Above, Are Blamed for Much of the Flood Conditions Experienced This Spring. Reforestation Would Aid in Absorbing Much of the Water, Besides Being Valuable in the Future as Timber Land. Lower Left—Worker Painting a Tree for Protection. The Bark Has Been Slashed by Flood Debris. Lower Center—This Peaceful Looking Brook in Ashby Forest Did Much Damage to Trees Along Its Banks When Flood Waters Swept Stones and Debris Through the Woods. Lower Right—CCC Boys Cutting the Bark of Trees Gouged by the Fast-Rushing Waters. Due to the Lack of Young Trees, Every Effort Is Made to Save the Older Growth

'Reckless Walkers' Get Traffic Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Holyoke, Mass., April 2

PEDESTRIANS as well as motorists got tickets from police today.

Patrolman Carlton Baush, on special duty, visited the busier intersections. Whenever he observed a "jay walker" he handed him—or her—a neat card headed: "Attention Pedestrian." The card read:

"You just took a chance. The safe walker pays strict attention to the movement of traffic and endeavors to anticipate the actions of others on foot or in vehicles. He observes traffic regulations and realizes that other persons are equally anxious to reach their destination quickly and safely."

Patrolman Baush will be assigned to this duty on Thursdays and Fridays.

Springfield Goes On With Plans For Its Tercentenary

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2 (AP)—This city will celebrate its 300th anniversary next month despite the inconvenience the flood has caused.

The anniversary committee adopted a resolution which said that "This determination to go forward with plans for the observance is a reflection of the characteristics of the founders and builders of the community."

During the celebration a cast of 3000 will present a pageant dramatizing Springfield's history from its founding by William Pynchon in 1636 to the recent flood. The pageant will be given May 19, 20, and 21.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1430kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild Drama: "Sun-**	Connie Gates, songs; Jerry	**Lewis Gannett, "Books"**	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	**up," by Lulu Vollmer**	Sears's Orchestra	Carl Moore's Orchestra	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Twin City Foursome	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dick Tracy: detective sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; "Supper Show": songs	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Virginia Verrill, songs; orch.
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	"Terry and Ted": sketch	"News of Youth"	Ray Jones, vocalist
6:30	News; talk; sports briefs	Variety programs	Musical Moments: recording	Report: George Hall's Orch.
6:45	Dale Carnegie, news	Charioteers: quartet	Popular variety program	Imperial Hawaiian Band
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge": drama	**Talk, Rep. Charles Risk, R. I.**
7:15	Political talk	The Human Side of the News	Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or.	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After-Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	instrumentalists; soloists
7:45	Miners Quartet; Mine Boss	Salute program	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Yankee News Service
8:00	**Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;**	**Rudy Valle's Orch.; Frank**	**Airshow: Alexander Gray;**	**Museum of Fine Arts talk**
8:15	**Reinald Werrenrath, bar.**	**Fay; sketch, "Box Car";**	**Charles Hanson Towne; orch.**	Will Osborne's Orchestra
8:30	Roy Shields's Orchestra; vo-	Kay Thompson and her	Fray and Baum, pianists	Little Symphony Orchestra;
8:45	cal soloists; quartet	chorus; Smith and Dale	National swimming meet	Philip James, conductor
9:00	Death Valley Days; western	Lanny Ross Presents Show	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Dan Murphy's Orchestra
9:15	dramatic sketch; soloist	Boat: Frank McIntyre; Win-	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	"Melody Treasure Hunt"
9:30	America's Town Meeting:	ifred Cecil; Conrad Thibault;	Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the	Johnny and Dotty Musicale
9:45	"Will Unionization Pro-	Floyd Gibbons; orchestra	Traveler"; orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:00	mote Industrial Recov-	Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dor-	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers;	Dr. Charles M. Courboin,
10:15	ery?"; Matthew Woll	sey's Orchestra; Albert	soloists and specialties	organ recital
10:30	"Music Magic": orchestra;	Ned Sparks;	Dramatizations of the news	Hudson DeLange's Orchestra
10:45	narrator; soloists	Binnie Barnes; Bob Burns	Spotlight Revue: variety	Talk, Senator Schwellenbach
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines and	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Guy Lombardo and his Royal
11:15	his dance orchestra	Sports review; Musical Turns	Dan Murphy's Orchestra	Canadians Orchestra
11:30	Meredith Willson and his	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
11:45	orchestra; soloist	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia", fan mail drama.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI (WEAF-WBZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "The Place of Radio in Education," Dr. William C. Bagley.
4:15 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks"; talks from Washington; band music.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Gabriel Heatter, commentator.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beatrice Lillie; Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "College Prom"; James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Annual Highway Safety Drive: speakers and music.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch with screen stars; Dick Powell; soloists; orch.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter"; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.
10:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Cesare Sodero Directs; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra.
10:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), Klein and Gilbert, classical two-piano music.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Bay State Mayors Seek Flood Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 2—The Western Massachusetts Federation of Mayors and Selectmen, an organization growing out of the recent flood, will hold two important conferences in Boston Friday, according to arrangements made by Mayor William P. Yoerg of this city, chairman of the federation.

A committee will meet with Gov. James M. Curley and his Emergency Flood Relief Committee in the morning and later will confer with Paul Edwards, acting state WPA director. The conferences are for the purpose of securing state aid in rehabilitating the flooded areas.

Mayor Herbert W. Cookson of Worcester also will attend the meetings with representatives from central Massachusetts towns and cities.

Social Service WPA Agency Urged

When the ERA was abandoned for the WPA last autumn its social service agency, which investigated relief needs of most ERA workers, was dropped. Yesterday five Massachusetts mayors asked State WPA Administrator Paul Edwards for a new social service to check on relief needs of the 124,000 WPA workers in the State.

This morning Mr. Edwards answered the mayors' request. "A test check of WPA workers in various sections of the State," Mr. Edwards said, "will probably prove that economic conditions have not improved enough to disqualify WPA workers who were on relief rolls last November and before that time. I could put 100,000 more eligible persons to work on the WPA in Massachusetts this morning."

At the present time Harry Hopkins is considering proposals of municipal officials to revive the social service agency for the WPA, Mr. Edwards revealed. While the Massachusetts administrator does not think such steps necessary here, he revealed that State headquarters will seek a closer check of WPA workers through city and town welfare departments.

"There could be and should be a closer relationship between our headquarters and municipal welfare departments," Mr. Edwards said. "Therefore I plan to have members of the staff contact welfare departments throughout the State and so whittle down WPA rolls to only the needy. I don't believe the WPA needs as many changes as some mayors believe."

Democrats Plan $100-Plate Dinner

Last year Massachusetts Democrats held a banquet at the Statler, charging $100 a plate. When first surprise at the high fee had subsided, Democrats counted receipts, found they had garnered substantial funds for the war chest.

As the presidential election rolls around, need for more funds looms. Acting on the basis of experience, state Democratic leaders have announced another Statler banquet. Reservations are limited to 200, cost $100 a plate. Date: April 19, Patriot's Day.

Helen Keller Aids Relief

Further benefits will accrue for the relief of flood suffers tomorrow night in the high school auditorium when a talk by Helen Keller, blind lecturer, features the Chelsea drive to raise funds. Miss Keller's arrival is the result of a promise that she would come to Chelsea to assist in any worthy cause. It is her first visit to this section since 1917.

Home Rock Gardeners Learn About Plants at College Talk

The annual home gardeners' school of the Massachusetts State College being held this month at the Waltham Field Station marks a seasonal change as definite as the spring equinox. As the practical advice and useful information it dispenses differs from the roseate promises of the seed catalogues, so does the real gardening outdoors that it presages differ from the arm-chair gardening in those gorgeously illustrated books. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of the college, introduced the first of the series of seven lectures that comprise the school.

The speaker, P. J. van Melle, grower of and writer on rock plants, discussed "Seeking Out the Best in Rock Plants." Mr. van Melle, who lives in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., exhibited several choice saxifrages at the recent New York Flower Show.

5000 Rock Garden Plants

"In view of the overwhelming numbers of plants that are offered today," he said, "the amateur gardener stands in need, increasingly, of the benefits of such test gardens as are maintained by public or commercial institutions—gardens where the multitude of possible things is reduced to a selection of the loveliest and best for any given locality. There are some 3000 to 5000 possible rock garden plants alone from which to choose.

"We are so easily enticed," he continued, "by alluring accounts of plants, in gardening literature, based upon experience in remote places. The thing that counts, in all cases is: Will this or that plant do well in my locality?"

Mr. van Melle called attention to the practice of many rock gardeners of making their garden a collector's shelf. He thinks the rock garden should be as natural and harmonious as possible and not merely an ordered collection of long-named and difficult-to-grow oddities.

Choice of Plants

"We hear much," he said, "of American plants for American gardens. Strange to say, that is not best for the eastern rock gardener. Experience shows that a majority of the loveliest and best of rock plants are derived from the Old World, rather than from the wealth of beautiful American alpines. Most of the latter come to us from the Rockies and the west coast ranges—things of enchanting appearance. But, compared with Old World alpines, a relatively small percentage of them is suited to our eastern rock gardens.

"I would not dissuade anyone from learning all he can about this store of western alpine treasure," he added, "but I would have the rock gardener in New England bear in mind that most of these accounts that reach us are based upon experience at or near the west coast. We need to evaluate these things anew in relation to their practical possibilities for eastern gardens. They should be made the subject of careful experimentation at our own test gardens. I, for one, never tire of trying out western plants. One good thing among them is worth a hundred unsuccessful trials."

Exhibit of Slides

Mr. van Melle illustrated his lecture with a number of excellent slides. A planting of sempervivums in variety on rocks with almost no soil was perhaps the most interesting. Several slides were of dwarf iris and various thymes. One of dianthus alpinus recommended that plant highly. Some creeping veronicas and saponaria pumila with its green ground-covering mat were also shown.

In conversation after the lecture, someone asked where there was a test garden for rock plants in Greater Boston. Most highly recommended for ease of observation at all seasons was the Field Station's own. It is a large rock garden on a slope facing the Beaver Street exhibition beds. Plants are clearly labeled and can be watched through the seasons without the expense of having them at home. The garden has areas differing as to amount of shade and really can be very helpful to the amateur. New plants are being constantly tried.

More Appreciation Of Poor Housing Conditions Urged

Drawing an analogy from the recent flood, the Publicity Housing Group, headed by W. S. Parker, Boston architect and vice-chairman of the City Planning Board, has stated that because poor housing conditions—long a malignant growth in cities—lack the dramatic appeal of a flood, earthquake or hurricane, they do not arouse the public to action that otherwise would be forthcoming.

Extending the analogy even further, the group pointed to the profiteering by selfish individuals at the expense of distressed families, which occur in city tenement districts as well as in areas where disasters have taken place.

Eradication of such situations is a definite argument in favor of a public housing program, said the group, adding that it hoped that the public would demand better housing of its own accord before disastrous consequences make drastic government action imperative.

Dairymen Are Urged To Meet Competition With More Efficiency

Massachusetts dairymen must maintain their present efficiency if they are to meet northern and western dairy competition, according to Ellsworth W. Bell, extension economist at Massachusetts State College.

In a summary of conditions in the dairy industry, prepared for distribution to the State's 10,000 dairymen, Mr. Bell pointed out that cash outlay for Massachusetts dairymen is considerably higher than that in other milk production areas. These cash expenditures represent purchases of feed, equipment, labor and taxes.

Despite this heavy overhead, Massachusetts dairymen can make a profit by careful attention to economical production, he said. "But unless every possible saving is made, the dairymen of this State cannot hope to survive and prosper."

Process Tax Refund Demanded

Echoes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act decision of the United States Supreme Court sounded in Boston today. The court ruled that all processing taxes collected by the Government be returned to the taxpayers.

The B. Rothstein Company, a Boston corporation, filed suit today against the Pillsbury Flour Mills for recovery of $18,748 paid under the now defunct AAA, from May 1, 1935, to Jan. 6, 1937. This amount was the tax paid on 13,658 barrels of flour at $1.38 a barrel.

The taxes were held in escrow while the agricultural act was before the Supreme Court, but were returned to the Pillsbury Company last January.

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Cloth Craft of New England Revived at Walpole Homestead

Purr of wheel and click of shuttle heard again at ancestral estate of George A. Plimpton.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WALPOLE, Mass., April 2 — "There's an old spinning wheel in the parlor," the song informs us. There are hand looms, too, at the Lewis Farm, the ancestral homestead and summer home of George A. Plimpton of New York. Several years ago he conceived the idea of reviving the handicraft of weaving, which played so large a part in the early colonial home life of Massachusetts.

From the raising of the sheep to the weaving of the cloth, all the work except the dyeing is done at the farm, almost entirely by traditional methods. When the flock of Cheviots in the sheepfold, beyond the pen of enormous, sleek, black pigs, are sheared of their winter covering, the gray or white wool is scoured and carded.

Spinner

Then it is spun. And it's Mary Morgan herself that spins it, on an antique wheel, the way she learned the spinning as a colleen in County Connaught. Ah, the wool's not like the Irish, Mrs. Morgan will say, but it's very good for weaving the homespun suiting pieces, you conclude, as you watch it converted, first into threads for winding on bobbins, then into warping strands, and into the finely twisted fibers for the weft.

In Mary's village, near Galway, every housewife spun her own wool thread, and the village weaver made it into cloth for the clothing and the blankets, as did the Puritan settlers of the New England countryside, where once again the traveler may hear the purring of the spinner's wheel and the clicking of the hand-worked loom.

Weavers

One of the outstanding Massachusetts craftsmen, Miss Gladys Hannah of Cambridge, who taught weaving some years ago at the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, and for a long time conducted a studio of her own, was engaged two years ago by Mr. Plimpton to take charge of the Lewis Farm Homespuns. She taught a local woman her craft, and although they now have three four-harness, six-treadle MacKay looms, these two weavers execute all the orders that are received—a considerable output of 28 to 39-inch fabrics in pieces usually 22 yards in length. Once in a while a loom is threaded for a 46-yard piece.

In the Shed

All the romance and history of the art, ancient as Minerva and Arachne, are woven into the delicate grays and browns and lavenders and greens as the weavers loose the shuttle through the shed. All day long they watch it, adding pick after pick, and day after day they see cloth forming, an inch, a foot, a yard, until the end of the warp is in sight.

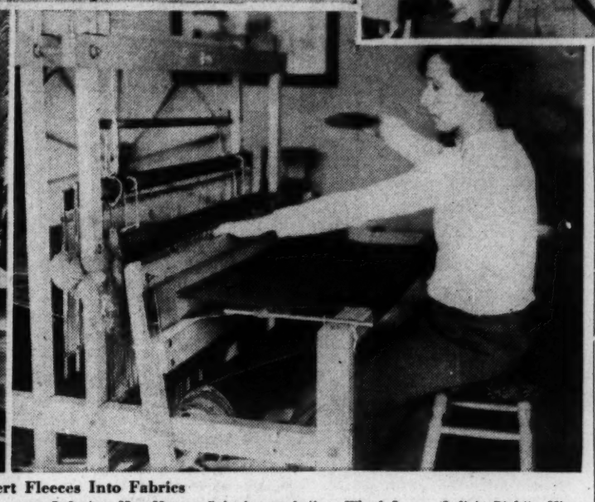
It is very quiet in the long, sunny workshop, once a dining-room in the building Mr. Plimpton built for his farm hands some years ago. The whirring and clicking are quiet noises, above which one hears occasionally the bleating of the lambs in the pasture or the warning bark of the sheep-dog near the pen.

Colors

Dyeing by hand is the only craft yet to be made practical at the Lewis Farm, and the trays of hickory nutshells, bunches of dried golden rod, and strips of tree bark spread under the windows of the dye house, in which Mrs. Plimpton has done considerable experimenting, indicate that before very long this process, too, may become a part of the little industry.

It is possible that instead of sending the wool out for dyeing, the Walpole craftsmen, like those of colonial days, may in the near future be making their blues from privet berries, their grays from lichen boiled in rain water, their purples from elderberries, their brownish slate from the bark of white maple "swung in a brass kettle over a flame."

The products of the industry will be on exhibition on Friday and Saturday of this week, at Miss Hannah's studio, 48 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge. Mary Morgan will be there spinning, and beside her—a little white lamb.



By a Staff Photographer

Skilled Hands Convert Fleeces Into Fabrics

Upper (Left to Right)—Mrs. Mary Morgan Carding Wool; Cheviot Sheep Raised for Homespun Industry; Mrs. Morgan Spinning on Antique Wheel. Lower (Left to Right)—Miss Gladys Hannah Preparing Warp for Loom; Miss Hannah, Director and Weaver, Lewis Farm

Flood Control Plan For Pawtuxet River Valley Is Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A $2,880,000 flood-control program for the Pawtuxet River Valley has been outlined in a statement to Governor Green and the Rhode Island members of Congress, the survey being the work of a special commission appointed by the Legislature last year.

Principal suggestions call for a new dam at Flat River, to cost $1,350,000, and an overflow canal, estimated to cost $750,000.

Col. Thomas J. H. Peirce of the State Division of Parks, Forests and Parkways, has told the commission that necessary reforestation of areas denuded in the Pawtuxet Valley by the recent flood will cost about $420,000.

Visual Education Meeting to Discuss Teaching Aids Use

"How Teaching Aids Are Used by Teachers in the Classroom," is the theme of the sixth annual visual education meeting, which will be held at Boston University's school of education, 29 Exeter Street, on Saturday. The meeting is under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the department of visual education of the National Education Association. The speaking program will start promptly at 9:30, and will continue until noon, with the afternoon devoted to the exhibits.

The speakers and their topics will be: "The Use of the Radio and Pupil Broadcasting as a Teaching Aid," Alden Read, Frank A. Day Junior High School, Newton; "The Use of Puppets as a Teaching Aid," Miss Vivian Dingley, principal, Winthrop L. Chenery School, Belmont; "Making the Most of Excursions and Trips," Miss Madalene B. Sawyer, educational department, Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain; "How to Teach Motion Picture Appreciation to Improve the Selection of Motion Pictures Attended," Miss Martha P. Farwell, Brockton High School; "How to Make Good Use of Bulletin Boards and Blackboards as Part of the Teaching Lesson," Miss Sue Bishop, assistant principal, Wollaston School, Quincy; "The Many Possibilities of Using the Opaque Projector in Teaching," Miss K. Louise Nangle, elementary supervisor of physical education and director of the department of teaching aids, Lynn; "The Use of Models and Toys in Teaching Nature Study and Geography," Horace Taylor, Rockwood Park School, Jamaica Plain; "How to Use Home-Made Slides in Teaching," Miss Sybil S. Daniels, Paul Revere School, Revere.

Gift Taxes Soar In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2 (AP)—Thomas S. Smith, collector of internal revenue for Connecticut has reported that gift tax collections increased 921 per cent in the State as compared with a year ago.

Mr. Smith said income taxes gained 28 per cent.

Gift taxes received in March, 1936, amounted to $3,591,400, while a year ago they were $351,500.

The income tax collections for the first quarter totaled $8,661,500.

In March, 1935, a total of $6,761,400 was collected.

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Art Museum Shows Manuscript By Famous French Egyptologist

Monsieur René Champollion has just lent the Boston Museum of Fine Arts an unpublished manuscript by his ancestor, Jean François Champollion, who in 1822 discovered the key to Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Consisting of 165 pages in the handwriting of the famous French Egyptologist, the manuscript is probably one of the earliest listings of the Egyptian collection in the Musée du Louvre, although the exact identity of the collection is open to question. It may be that of Charles X, who sent Champollion in 1824 to study Egyptian antiquities in the museums of Italy, or it may be the Leghorn collection. Both of them are now incorporated in the Louvre. Or again it may be a catalogue of a collection which he saw in Italy and wished to acquire for his king.

When Champollion, treading, at times despairingly, in the footsteps of his unsuccessful predecessors, searched for an answer to the riddle of ancient Egyptian picture characters, the secret appeared lost forever. Then the Rosetta stone, a hard black stone found by French soldiers digging near the mouth of the Nile, supplied the key which opened the door to the first effective investigation into that vast world of monuments built centuries before the age of Greece and Rome. Comparing three equivalent inscriptions on this stone—one in hieroglyphics, one in demotic characters, and a third in Greek—Champollion obtained his first clue.

His final solution was reached on Sept. 14, 1822. All morning he had been working on a comparison of royal cartouches. One contained the sign of the sun, with three signs below it of which two were alike and together read "meses." Suddenly identifying the name of the sun with that of the god Ra, he read the word "Rameses," and from that moment realized that hieroglyphics were phonetic. The excitement rendered him incapable of working for several days, but he soon was back at work and spent the remainder of his life in research in Egyptian art and the Egyptian language.

Enrollment Starts For 4560 Recruits In Conservation Corps

The routine of the Civilian Conservation Corps holds its own, at least in the New England contingent. Shelter, regular pay, and three square meals a day still have their appeal for the army of youths and men working on natural projects.

The New England army command of the First Corps Area yesterday began to enroll one of the smallest lists of recruits, 4560, yet called for to fill existing vacancies. The largest quota, nearly 3000 men, will be taken from Massachusetts. The New England Corps will be at full strength, authorized at 21,600 juniors 1620 veterans, after the new enrollment.

Youths will be picked by the state representatives of the Department of Labor, and the veterans by regional managers of the U. S. Veterans Administration. Proper selection credentials are necessary from the accredited civilian authorities before registration at the army centers.

Maine Packers Seek To End Handicaps To Herring Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, April 2 — Faced with a situation that yielded but a fraction of a dime profit on a 10-pound box of boneless herring, the local packers will present a three-ways petition to the President to investigate the handicap that has sent wages down 20 per cent here and reduced the total earning power of both employer and employee to such a point that there is a noticeable lack of the old-time enthusiasm to buy and smoke the herring, which is the basic industry of Lubec.

The petitions will be framed by the packers and also by the workers, who are hard hit by the inroads of cheaply-packed Canadian goods into the American market. A third will be endorsed by the business men whose cash registers are feeling the slash in wages and who cannot understand why any industry that has been created here should be sacrificed to help one on some far western state with no compensation for lost business.

"Six cents is the best we can make on a box of herring," said one packer. "This is a condition which makes it impossible to pack enough fish to yield us revenue to keep our shops and pay our help even the reduced wage for very long, for there will be even keener competition from Canada as soon as new herring come."

Women Open Drive On Spoils System

Featured by a striking window display in the Kirstein Business Library, opposite City Hall, the drive for signatures in the Pledge Card Campaign for Trained Personnel in Public Service has opened in Boston under the direction of Mrs. Edward K. Nash of Weston, chairman of the special committee of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

The object of the campaign, which is national in scope, is to secure 500,000 signatures to pledge cards petitioning the political parties to abolish the spoils system in federal, state, and local governments and to establish the merit system of appointment. The Massachusetts quota calls for 50,000 signed cards to be secured before May 15.

The signatures will be presented to the national conventions of the political parties to show the widespread public interest in this effort to end party patronage and to enforce the league's demand for platform pledges to do away with it.

Legion Memorial Fades Into Relief

Funds which might otherwise have been directed toward erection of a war memorial will be used for flood relief, the American Legion was informed by the legislative committee on state administration today. The committee advised against a Legion-sponsored bill creating a commission to plan such a memorial.

Baggy Knees 'Out' At New Hampshire U.

DURHAM, N. H., April 2 (AP) — There'll be no excuse next year for baggy trousers at the University of New Hampshire.

Besides a course in pants-pressing recently added to the curriculum, every dormitory next year will have a "service" room equipped with electric grills and irons.

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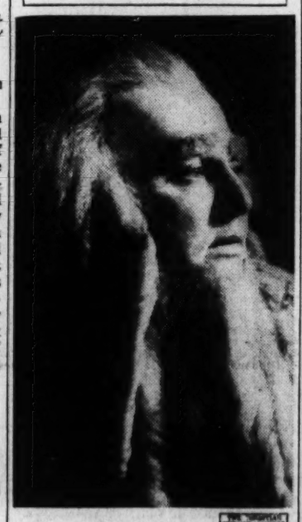


Edward Massey

Director and Leading Actor of the Neil Gwyn Players' Production of André Obey's Play, "Noah," Which Will Hold the Stage of the Peabody Playhouse for the Rest of the Week

R. I. House Votes Inquiry Into Taxes Paid by Newspaper

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2 (AP)—A resolution directing the state director of taxation and regulation to investigate taxes levied against the Providence Journal Co., in all cities and towns of the state was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon 52 to 37.

The resolution was introduced about two weeks ago by Representative Harry F. Curvin, (D) of Pawtucket, legislative lieutenant of Thomas P. McCoy, leader of that party in Pawtucket.

Representative Curvin introduced it the day after the newspaper caused the arrest of City Clerk James F. Kaveny of Pawtucket, another McCoy aid, on a charge of wrongfully and maliciously destroying a camera of the company by throwing it in the Blackstone River to prevent a cameraman from taking photos at the Pawtucket city hall during the floods.

Mr. Kaveny went on trial on the charge in Tenth District Court, Pawtucket, yesterday. The vote on the resolution was along straight party lines, the Democrats supporting it. In speaking for the resolution, Curvin said it was justified because there was reason to believe the newspaper's property in Providence is under-assessed.

Monitor Radiocasts Over WORL Changed

THE afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" over Station WORL, Needham, Mass., has been advanced to a later hour and is now heard weekdays at 6 p. m., eastern standard time. The noon radiocasts of news over WORL continues as usual.

Beginning April 4, two radiocasts of news will be resumed over Station WBZ on Saturdays. The early afternoon period at 1:45 p. m. will be reinstated and the period formerly heard at 5:15 will now be heard at 5 p. m. These periods may be subject to cancellation as the special spring season of the Metropolitan Opera Company gets under way on the radio.

What's Going On in the Arts

Pictures at Jordan's

THE seventh annual exhibition of paintings held at Jordan Marsh's in conjunction with Art Week in Boston may be seen on the ninth floor of the annex. The 166 pictures shown make a representative selection of works by artists of this vicinity. Although the exhibiting space is not ideal, every contribution has been hung so that it is seen in good light and is not obscured by its neighbors. Most of the contributors have sent their respective best; the grant of a prize and medal sharpens interest.

There is an exceptionally large number of portraits. Scenery comes second as favorite subject; of stillifes and narrative subjects or compositions, there are notably few. At Jordan's we find that most of our painters feel happiest when depicting a beautiful woman, an elderly lady, a "character" of provincial type or a celebrity. Training and regular interest lead the painter to personal portraiture and there is no doubt that a great deal of talent and device has gone into making the repertoire at Jordan's. Most of the portraits are painted in the academic manner, with the interplay of dark and light promoting a naturalistic image. These are speaking likenesses—people whom we know and recognize. The painters have caught the proper tilt of the chin, the pride, the humility, the plainness or "style" of the models. Among the interesting entrants are Edmund C. Tarbell's portrait of his wife, Lawrence Beal Smith's "Winn" and Gordon Hansen's "The Late H. T. Parker." The portraitists who try to prettify their models fall short. Pre-Raphaelitism is history and whoever identifies himself with its ways automatically severs himself from current practice. The populace, to which such an exhibition is obviously addressed, is not gullible and refuses to be beguiled by portraits of the valentine and chocolate-box variety of 1915.

The landscapes provide an outlet for imagination necessarily held in restraint in personal portraiture. In general they are of the routine variety, painted ably and with an attempt to evince a dignified poetry. A few painters work in thick impasto, with what is ostensibly the Impressionistic stroke, but few have acquired Impressionism technically with all its qualifications — broken color, illusion of a transitory moment, light rendered in terms of bright color, shadows in interplay of the complementary hues. Contributions from Hoyland Bettinger, J. Elliot Enneking, Theophile Schneider, Robert Strong Woodward are among those which hold the interest.

It is customary to segregate the painters of the advance guard. But somehow there seems to be a restraint amongst the rebels this season—or has our vision grown accustomed to their excesses? Allan Rohan Crite seems to strike the most timely note in "Weary," one of the few pictures in the exhibition with dramatic and social implication. Mr. Crite is one of the most progressive artists in Boston today, and the seriousness with which he paints pictures, the depths of human feeling expressed, make the pictures of many of his neighbors seem ephemeral by comparison. There should be more opportunities for Bostonians to see his work.

D. A.

New York Dance Notes

NEW YORKERS have merry moments in store for them when "On Your Toes," now holding two weeks or so of public dress rehearsal in Boston, hits the town. George Balanchine's satire on Russian ballet, full of giggles, bears neat testimony to the ability of ballet to laugh at itself. There is a lovely laugh-line for moderns in the remark that one of the ballet dancers is hors de combat because he got into a fight with a Charles Weidman dancer.

Speaking of Mr. Weidman, he and Doris Humphrey will present Miss Humphrey's stirring sequence, "Theater Piece" and "New Dance," at the Adelphi Theater, New York, next Sunday evening, under the auspices of the New Theater Magazine.

Same evening, Anna Sokoloff (to be seen in Boston with the New Dance League the following week) will appear in recital at the Young Men's Hebrew Association. She will be assisted by her group.

Out Boston way, Paul Love, New York writer on the dance, will give a lecture-demonstration at Wellesley College on Thursday evening, April 9. Lillian Shapero, Letitia Ide and José Limon will accompany him.

Agnes de Mille is to give two performances this week:—one at the Waldorf-Astoria (for the Brooklyn Women's Club) on Wednesday afternoon and one on Saturday evening at the Washington Irving High School in the final event of the Students Dance Recitals annually held there.

The revised version of "Public Gardens," to be given by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo during its return engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House (beginning April 12), includes new costumes by Alice Halicka, who will introduce "capitounage"—or the application of materials to painting—to dress and décor. The period is Paris, 1925, time of short skirts and funny hats and wild excitement in the arts. Vladimir Dukelsky, who was inspired, as he says precisely, by the twelfth page of André Gide's "The Counterfeiters," has rewritten the score so that it is much more musical and melodic. Massine has also reworked the choreography. The scenario bears some resemblance to "Within the Gates"—a day in a park, and its comédie humaine.

Martha Graham's solo tour to the west coast has met with high success all along the way. She danced to three sold-out houses in Los Angeles.

Paul Draper makes his screen debut in the film musical, "Colleen."

M. L.

"Poil de Carotte"

A REVIVAL of "Poil de Carotte," the distinguished French film, and a reel called "Swiss on White," featuring Sonja Henie, champion figure skater, are the principal items of the new bill at the Fine Arts. "Poil de Carotte," with Harry Baur as the father and Robert Lynen as the boy, is one of the major achievements of the cinema, artistically fine and humanly moving. Miss Henie is shown demonstrating her skill at St. Moritz. Also on the screen are a technicolor cartoon called "Molly Moo-Cow and the Butterflies," and the Fox newsreel. The symphonic record, heard daily at 12:45, offers Artur Schnabel playing the Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 1 with the London Symphony Orchestra directed by Malcolm Sargent.

Repairs Pushed to Aid Farms in Flood Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 2 —With the spring plowing season rapidly approaching, efforts are being centered on the repair of flood-damaged roads to permit farmers to reach their lands in the Connecticut River meadows. The Board of Public Works is transferring men from other projects to road repair work and gypsy moth and WPA workers are being used to help the farmers.

More than 20 fields in near-by Hatfield already have been planted with onion. Much of the meadowland was left with a covering of about three inches of river silt, which can be plowed under with comparative ease.

Little Abandons Amateur Golf—Writers Pick Cards or Cubs—Hockey Continues

Henry Seeks Starting Job With Boston

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., April 2—As the Boston Red Sox head north to Boston, where they will open their 1936 American League season on April 14 against the Philadelphia Athletics, it is apparent that in their scramble to capture the pennant this year they will need help from at least one young starting pitcher. Grove, Ferrell, Marcum and Ostermueller are slated to make regular starts, but when the pace gets fast and doubleheaders begin to pile up in the middle of July, Manager Joe Cronin will need a fifth starter and he must develop such a pitcher among the younger members of his staff. Jim Henry may be the solution to his problem.

Henry wasn't impressive during the early weeks of spring training. The first day he pitched he overworked his arm and was forced to stop throwing for three or four days. It was not until about five days before the Red Sox broke camp that he was able to let loose with his fast ball and show the rest of the boys how he won 20 games for Memphis in the Southern Association last season.

Scholastic Star Pitcher

"The first time we met the Cincinnati club at Tampa," recalled Henry, "I tried to put too much on the ball and as a result I had to keep off the mound for four days. I took the advice of Rick Ferrell and rested my arm through four workouts. Now I am in great shape, ready to make a real bid for a regular job on the staff."

Henry joined the Hartford club in 1932, after pitching his high school team to the state championship of Virginia and spending one full season in the semipro ranks around his home town, which was Danville. He pitched for Charlotte in 1933, for Charlotte and Memphis in '34 and Memphis in 1935.

Fred Hoffman, the old big league catcher, was manager of the Memphis club during Henry's term in the Southern Association, and Jim attributes a major portion of his success to date to the coaching of Hoffman. Fred caught all of his games and taught him the fine points of the pitching art.

Since joining the Red Sox, Wes Ferrell has helped Henry perfect his pitching motion.

"Wes noticed that I was stepping too far when in the act of throwing," explained Henry. "He suggested I shorten up on my stride. I tried that and my control has improved 50 per cent. I can see now where I was letting the ball go too soon, which often caused me to pitch high and wide. Wes is a great fellow and a great pitcher. I hope he wins 40 games this year!"

Collins Took a Peek

Bib Falk, a Red Sox scout, was on Henry's trail most of last season. Bib told General Manager Eddie Collins that the young right-hander looked like a comer, so Eddie made a special trip down to Memphis to take a look for himself. It so happened that the day Collins was in the stands, Henry was driven out of the box, but the Red Sox boss liked his style and went through with the purchase.

Henry was sure to get a major league trial this year. If the Red Sox hadn't met the purchase price of the Memphis club, some other team would have. The New York Giants were scouting him. Henry would have been subject to draft if he had not been purchased.

Just before the Red Sox boarded a train on their northward journey, the Virginian said he felt he had the ability to stay in the American League. He has had four years of minor league experience and has improved each year. Realizing that Cronin is looking for a fifth starting pitcher among the rookies, Henry is aiming for the assignment. He has shown enough in camp to warrant a trial.

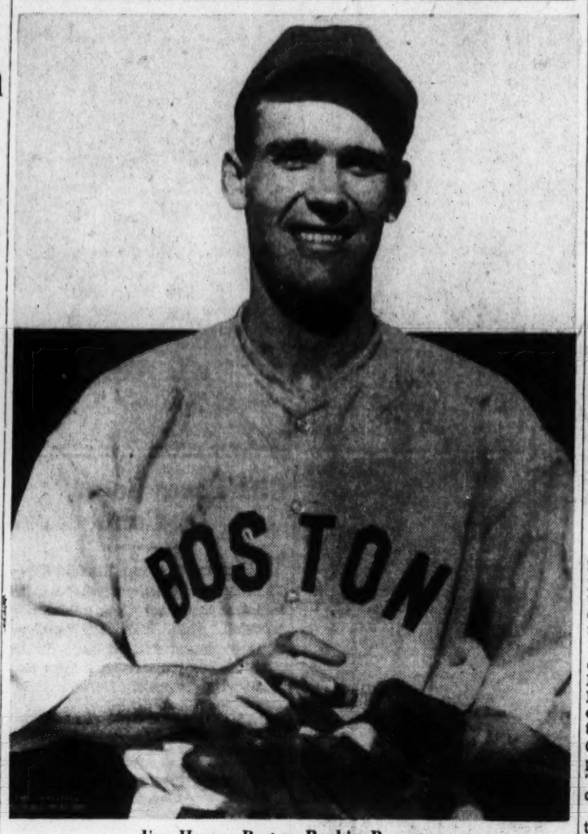
Briefs

Whoever started that story about the Detroit Tiger pitching staff being more potent than the "Big Four" of the Boston Red Sox, may have to retract before the season is very old . . . Detroit's front-line pitchers, Schoolboy Rowe and Tommy Bridges, won 40 games between them in 1935 . . . Boston's best, Wes Ferrell and Bob Grove, accounted for 45 victories . . Granting that the Red Sox topnotchers are well along the major league trail, they still could slip in 1936 and keep pace with their rivals . . But who said they were going to slip?

Boston has second-line pitchers equal to Detroit . . Fred Ostermueller and Johnny Marcum can match strikes with Elden Auker and Alvin Crowder . . . Both clubs know how to pile up those base hits . . . They would stage a great battle for that American League flag . . . Doesn't look as if the Yankees have enough pitching . . . There is a placard in the Red Sox clubhouse that reads, "Pennant or Bust."

It is rumored that Curt Davis, the Phillie right-hander, will be pitching for the Chicago Cubs soon . . . The deal, if it goes through, will probably involve Chuck Klein . . . They say Larry MacPhail, who takes care of Cincinnati's business affairs, offered about $70,000 in cash and players for Davis a few days ago, but that wasn't enough . . . The Reds, incidentally, are having first base troubles . . . McQuinn, up from Newark, can't hit, and Scarsella, a Wilmington products, is inexperienced . . . And Jim Bottomley has gone to the St Louis Browns . . . But Chuck Dressen will find a way out . . He always does.

Red Sox Hope It Is a Winning Smile



Jim Henry, Boston Rookie Boxman

Long and Lean Pitcher, Who Won 20 Games for Memphis Last Year, and Aims to Win a Regular Starting Assignment Under Joe Cronin This Season

Experts Predict Two-Club Race For NL Pennant

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—A two-club race for the National League pennant, with the St. Louis Cardinals dethroning the Chicago Cubs by a narrow margin, was forecast today by the nation's baseball experts casting ballots in the Associated Press' tenth annual poll.

In as close a battle of ballots as the poll ever has seen, 43 of the 98 sports editors and baseball writers who participated, cast their first-place ballots for the "Gas-house Gang" led by the inimitable Deans and bolstered by the off-season acquisition of Leroy (Bud) Parmelee, fast-ball right hander.

The Cubs, who won the 1935 flag with a spectacular 21-game winning streak in the closing month of the campaign, were placed second despite the fact they will get away from the barrier two weeks hence with virtually the same array that performed so sensationally a year ago.

Cubs Get 39 "First" Ballots

The Cubs received 39 first-place ballots but Charley Grimm's champions can take heart from the fact that the 1935 poll established the Cardinals as favorites and ranked the Cubs no better than third.

As far as the experts are concerned, only two other clubs—the New York Giants and Pittsburgh Pirates—can be considered to have even a remote chance of figuring in the championship this summer. The Giants were given 13 votes for first place and Pittsburgh, prospective "dark horse" of the campaign, received three.

The Pirates, incidentally, proved to be the toughest club of them all for the poll-participants. Pie Traynor's hopefuls, banking on a powerful attack led again by the 1935 batting champion, Floyd (Arky) Vaughan, and improved pitching, were given votes for every position but seventh. The bulk of their ballots, however, were for fourth place and they are ranked there, a notch behind the Giants.

Boston, Cellar Favorites

Although Cincinnati's rejuvenated Reds draw strong support, the Brooklyn Dodgers were picked to head the second division. The experts evidently figured that such deals as those that brought Fred Frankhouse and Ed Brandt to Brooklyn, plus the startling comeback of big George Earnshaw, would give the Dodgers enough pitching strength to off-set defensive weaknesses, especially in the infield. Cincinnati, boasting the youngest team in the major leagues, was the selection to follow Brooklyn in the final standings.

Philadelphia, although drawing votes for as high as third place, winds up as seventh-place nominee in the final tally. Boston, operating under a new name as well as new management, was an overwhelming choice for the cellar.

The results of the poll, showing the total number of votes each team received for each finishing positions:

Team	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
St. Louis	43	38	16	1	—	—	—	—
Chicago	39	42	17	—	—	—	—	—
New York	13	16	53	14	2	—	—	—
Pittsburgh	3	2	11	64	12	5	—	1
Brooklyn	—	—	—	5	36	24	19	4
Cincinnati	—	—	—	4	27	44	21	2
Philadelphia	—	—	1	10	20	10	38	19
Boston	—	—	—	—	1	5	20	72
Totals	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98

Sporting Around The Hub

Personality an Asset

LAWSON LITTLE'S venture in the field of professional golf will be interesting. As an amateur golfer the San Franciscan held himself pretty much aloof and was not particularly popular with certain players or golf enthusiasts. Entering the professional field he will find it to advantage to eliminate such barriers as aloofness.

Wide World
Lawson Little

Naturally the long distance hitter is an attraction because of his compelling record of golf achievements. He has won the United States and British amateur championships, has been a member of the United States Walker Cup team and finished sixth in the Augusta open and fourth in the British open last year.

His style is that of a coldly methodical golfer after par or better figures at all times and even in match play he is seemingly oblivious to the fact that he has an opponent. Here in Boston he lost favor with many local fans in the matter of personality because of his cold mannerism and last year in the amateur championship at Cleveland reports filtered through that he quite ignored opponents publicly.

That attitude is not helpful in the professional field. It is overlooked and allowed for much more among the amateurs. From now on his success among the financially rewarded is likely to depend upon winning favor with both fans and players rather than disregarding them. He has the ability to be a combination of a great golfer and a great fellow and association in the new venture with Robert Tyre Jones is just the influence to guide him properly in the field of golf and personality.

Eskie Clark to Visit Hub

Henry W. "Eskie" Clark will make his first official appearance in Boston as director of athletics of Lafayette College at a dinner of the alumni to be held at the University Club, tomorrow night at 6:30 o'clock. William E. Hayes, secretary of the Lafayette New England Alumni Association is in charge. Clark was assistant to William J. Bingham, Harvard athletic director, previous to the Lafayette appointment.

Here and There

Walter Brown, recently returned from a visit to the Ayer (Mass.) winter sports plant, has taken a big step toward increasing the Boston Garden indoor winter sports show next season . . . It will run a full week and 12 professional ski jumpers and ski runners have been contacted instead of six . . . Four members of the Harvard varsity tennis team left Boston yesterday with Coach Harry Cowles, bound for Philadelphia, where they will meet University of Pennsylvania netmen tomorrow . . . The foursome—Bob Bently, Jim Thackara, August Helmholtz and Herb Wallis—will be joined by Germaine Glidden, Jim Fuld and Gordon Robertson . . . Helen Boehm has been appointed tennis instructor at the Bouve-Boston School of Physical Education . . . The Huntington School for Boys has nine tennis matches scheduled this season . . . Malden High, Newton High, Tufts and Boston College freshmen are among their opponents.

Novice Park Department Swimming Championships

Chairman William P. Long of the Boston Park Commission announces that the WPA novice Park Department swimming championships will be held in Curtis Hall Pool, Saturday night at 7:30 . . . More then 200 youngsters will vie for titles . . . Semifinal-round matches in the City of Boston amateur basketball championship will take place at the Boston Y. M. C. A. this evening . . . The finals are scheduled for tomorrow night . . . Boston University's Team B defeated Team A in a practice baseball game at Nickerson Field yesterday . . . The score was 2 to 1 . . . Seven more entries have been filed for the B. A. A. Marathon: Bill McMahon, Worcester; Joe Plouffe, Fairlawn; Marton Fitzpatrick Cambridge; Warren Hackett, East Milton; George Ellsbree, Brighton; Crocker Weaver, Sturbridge; Charles Timpany, North Medford Club . . . McMahon took part in the recent North Medford Club 20-mile road race, leading within four miles of the finish.

Lawson Little Joins Jones In Pro Golf Ranks

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 2 (AP)—While a deluge washed out the first round of the August national tournament, William Lawson Little Jr., king of the world's amateurs for the past two years, emerged today as the latest notable recruit to the ranks of professional golf.

In making the big jump that took two famous predecessors, Robert T. Jones Jr., and George von Elm, from the ranks of the simon-pures six years ago, Little ended at the age of only 25 an amteur career that dazzled two continents in 1934 and 1935.

With a world record streak of 31 consecutive victories in title match play, the San Francisco "siege gun" captured the American and British crowns twice in succession. His decision not only means the relinquishment of both championships, at the peak of his career, but removes his chance to captain this year's American Walker Cup team.

Happy in Making Change

With his bride, the former Dorothy Hurd of Chicago, nodding her smiling agreement, Little declared today he was "happy in making the decision that offers the chance to get down to work."

The details have yet to be worked out but he will shortly sign contracts, he said, for a long-term golf promotion venture, sponsored by a national sporting goods (Spalding's) concern.

Little will be associated with Bobby Jones in work which the Georgian described as "educational."

Regardless of any "welcome mat" on the P. G. A. doorstep, Little figures to do pretty well for himself. It is estimated he will realize $10,000 at least in his first year in the golf business. That is exclusive of tournament prize money, endorsements of commercial products or the sale of clubs bearing his name.

"Little will find this is a tough racket," commented Gene Sarazen, probably the biggest money-winner of the last six years. "It means a lot of hard work and hard knocks. They soon forget you if you don't stay up there. Sam Parks Jr., who won the national open last year, can tell Little how tough it is."

Windsor Wins Opener In Series With Bisons

International Hockey League

First Place Playoffs

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Olympics	3	0	8	4	6
Syracuse	0	3	4	8	0

Result March 24
Detroit Olympics 4, Syracuse 2.
Result March 26
Detroit Olympics 2, Syracuse 1.
Result March 29
Detroit Olympics 2, Syracuse 1. (Detroit wins league title.)

Second Place Playoffs

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	1	1	3	2	2
Cleveland	1	1	2	3	2

Result March 26
Cleveland 1, Buffalo 0.
Result March 28
Buffalo 3, Cleveland 1. (Buffalo wins round 3—2.)

Third Place Playoffs

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	0	1	0	3	3	1
Windsor	1	0	0	3	3	1

Result March 27
London 3, Windsor 3.

Semifinal Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Windsor	1	0	2	1	2
Buffalo	0	1	1	2	0

Result April 1
Windsor 2, Buffalo 1.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 2 (AP)—With Windsor needing only one victory to advance into the final round of the International Hockey League play-offs, the Bull Dogs and Buffalo Bisons will clash on the latter's temporary home grounds here tonight.

The Bull Dogs, who finished third in the western division of the circuit, came through with an unexpected 2—1 overtime decision last night at Windsor. If the Bisons win tonight, the final game also will be played here.

The winner of the series will meet the powerful Detroit Olympics, conqueror of the eastern division victors, the Syracuse Stars, for the league championship. Regardless of the winner between Windsor and Buffalo, the Olympics are strong choices to take the series in straight games, just as they did against Syracuse.

Last night's contest was settled after eight minutes and 32 seconds of play in the overtime period when Don Smillie drove the puck past Goalie Alex Wood. Both teams had counted in the second period. Art Berlett shot the Bisons into the lead mid-way of the period but the Bull Dogs knotted the count 49s. before the end of the session on a goal by Aubrey Webster.

Boston Y Swimmers To Meet Worcester

Swimming teams of Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and the Worcester Boys' Club will engage in a dual meet Saturday, April 4, at 9 p. m. at Worcester. The Boston men with their coach, Ray Millard, will leave the Boston "Y" at 6 p. m.

Dartmouth Trackmen Beat North Carolina

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 2 (AP)—University of North Carolina's track and field team, long a top-ranking team in southern trackdom, took its worst team beating since 1906 here yesterday at the hands of a powerful, well-balanced Dartmouth team, 88¾ to 37¼.

All-Bermuda Beats Y.-H. Team

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 2 (AP)—An all-Bermuda fifteen yesterday defeated a picked team from Yale and Harvard 6 to 0 in the third match of Bermuda Rugby week. The Bermuda team piled a 3-0 lead at half-time and continued the rapid pace in the second period. Johnson, Bermuda forward, suffered a fractured leg shortly before the game ended.

Miss Rawls Sets New Record In U. S. 300-Yard Medley Event

CHICAGO, April 2 (AP)—Adolph Kiefer, Chicago's high school boy backstroke artist, will go after another record tonight while Katy Rawls of Miami Beach, Fla., swims for her second 1936 title, in the second night of competition for men's and women's senior national A. A. U. championships at the Lake Shore Athletic Club.

With the competition expected from Danny Zehr of Northwestern University a mark to replace the world 150-yard backstroke standard of 1m. 36.9s., listed for Al Vande Weighe of Newark, N. J., is the prospect. Kiefer has frequently beaten the listed mark.

Miss Rawls, limited because of a recent indisposition to chances at two crowns, instead of the three she won last year, will seek to retain her title in the 100-yard breaststroke.

Little Miss Rawls last night bettered American and meet records for the 300-yard individual medley, with a time of 4m. 6.3s. She won by 12 big yards, shattered her own American record of 4m. 8.1s. and wrecked her meet mark of 4m. 9.2s.

Claudia Eckert of Chicago opened the meet with a record-cracking performance when she tore through the water in 1m. 2.2s., in her qualifying heat to better Miss Rawls' meet record of 1m. 3s., for the 100-yard freestyle and came back in the final to conquer Mary Lou Petty of Seattle's Washington A. C., by inches in 1m. 2.5s.

Dynamic Jack Medica of the University of Washington and the Washington A. C. of Seattle conquered his great Miami (Fla.) rival, Ralph Flangan, in the 1500-meter freestyle in 19m. 6.8s. Flanagan, who gave the big star from the Pacific Northwest a couple of beatings in the outdoor championships at Detroit last summer, stayed on even terms through 25 lengths of the pool, but couldn't match Medica's rousing pace the rest of the way. Ralph Gilman, an Ohio State University freshman swimming unattached, finished third, a pool length back.

Al Greene, veteran Lake Shore A. C. diver, gave a brilliant exhibition in the optionals to win the low board title, his first major championship. Greene piled up a total of 156.69 points, giving him a wide margin over Marshall Wayne of Miami, Fla., who was second with 144.65. Dick Degener, defending champion in the high board, was third with 141.86.

Providence in Final For Can-Am Honors

Canadian-American Hockey League Playoff (Semifinal Series)

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Providence	2	1	9	7	4
Springfield	1	2	7	9	2

Result March 26
Springfield 3, Providence 2.
Result March 29
Providence 4, Springfield 2.
Result April 1
Providence 4, Springfield 2. (Providence meets Philadelphia)

PROVIDENCE, R. I. April 2 (AP)—The Rhode Island Reds gained the finals of the Canadian-American League hockey playoffs by defeating the Springfield Indians, 4 to 2, before 4600 persons here last night. The Reds will meet the Philadelphia Ramblers in the finals.

The game was nip and tuck all the way, with the Reds twice taking the lead only to be overtaken by the desperate Indians. The latter lacked the services of their best defense man, Irvine Frew.

Albert Leduc, wily Providence manager, scored the first goal for the Reds in the third minute of the second period. Four minutes later Jack Toupin scored for the Indians.

Toe Blake tallied for the Reds halfway through the third period, only to have Paul Raymond tie it up again in less than two minutes.

Blake made another and then Rivers clinched the game for the Reds. The Indians were shorthanded when two of these goals were scored.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 2, St. Paul 1.

Football Clinic Under Adam Walsh

ADAM WALSH refuses to fade into obscurity despite being close to the Maine woods. With the disappearance of snow the former Notre Dame football star, now coach of Bowdoin, has founded a football clinic to take place at Brunswick, Maine, April 6.

The clinic opens at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and will be followed by a dinner given by the Bowdoin Athletic Association. After the dinner there will be football movies and a discussion of the formation of a Maine High School Association.

All Maine high and preparatory school coaches have been invited and the invitation has been extended to Massachusetts high school coaches as well. Walsh is well qualified to conduct a clinic based on his playing under Knute Rockne and coaching at both Harvard and Yale. His Bowdoin team won the Maine title last fall, although greatly outweighed by all opponents.

Dartmouth Golfers Lose

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 2 (AP)—University of North Carolina's golf team won an 18-to-9 victory over Dartmouth's golfers here yesterday.

College Tennis Result

North Carolina 9, Amherst 0.

Americans and Leafs Decide Series Tonight

TORONTO, April 2 (AP)—Two battered and bruised teams, the New York Americans and Toronto Maple Leafs, square off tonight in a fight to the finish for the right to advance to the final round of the Stanley Cup play-offs in the National Hockey League.

The Leafs, strong favorites to advance into the finals against the Detroit Red Wings after licking the Americans in the first game 3-1, weren't much better than even money today as the result of the 1-0 licking they took in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night.

On Tuesday night it was the Americans that were badly battered and bruised. Today the Leafs were almost as bad. The bruising work of Al Murray and Joe Jerwa had left its mark on the Toronto lineup. Art Jackson, Bob Davidson and other players report minor injuries.

Tonight's game will be played to a finish with unlimited overtime. If the Leafs are victorious, the cup final will open in Detroit Sunday. If the Americans do the unexpected and come through the final series will open in the Garden, Sunday.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Cleveland (A) 3, New York (N) 2.
Boston (N) 10, Jacksonville 9.
Philadelphia (N) 3, Chicago (N) 1.
Pittsburgh (N) 9, Chicago (A) 7.
Washington (A) 8, Cincinnati (N) 0.
Birmingham (SA) 5, New York (A) 4.
Boston (A) 5, Newark (IL) 3.
Detroit (A) 16, St. Louis (A) 11.
Toronto (IL) 7, Indianapolis (AA) 4.
Albany (IL) 6, Louisville (AA) 2.
Rochester (IL) 8, Montreal (IL) 4.

Today's Schedule

Brooklyn (N) vs. Newark (IL).
Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (A).
Philadelphia (N) vs. Baltimore (IL).
Boston (N) vs. Jacksonville.
Chicago (N) vs. Boston (A).
Cincinnati (N) vs. Washington (A).
Cleveland (A) vs. New York (N).
St. Louis (N) vs. Atlanta (SA).
St. Louis (A) vs. Detroit (A).
Philadelphia (A) vs. Knoxville (SA).
New (A) vs. Birmingham (SA).

Miss Verry Has 3-Stroke Lead

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., April 2 (AP)—Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., held a 3-stroke lead today as she sought her second Midsouth women's golf crown in the final 18 holes of medal play. Miss Verry turned in an 81 yesterday—three strokes under women's par for the 6367-yard championship course of the Southern Pines Country Club. Miss Verry won the title in 1933. The defending champion, Charlotte Glutting of South Orange, N. J., was unable to compete this year. Trailing Miss Verry with 84's were Estelle Lawson of Chapel Hill, N. C., and Mrs. Edward Stevens of Greenwich, Conn.

North Carolina Beats Amherst

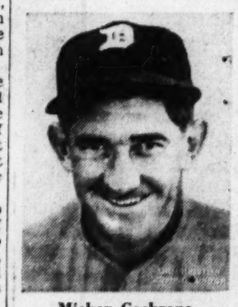
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 2 (AP)—The powerful net team of the University of North Carolina took its third straight overwhelming victory over a northern invading team here yesterday, winning easily 9-0 over Amherst. All the points were registered with straight-set victories. Only two sets of the entire nine matches were extended.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The American League Race

ABOUT a month ago the members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America were asked to pick the order in which the clubs in the two major leagues would finish the 1936 season. This happens every year, and as the teams have not played any games at the time the selections are made, it is hardly to be expected that the selectors will be entirely satisfied with their predictions after they have noted the work of the clubs in their practice games. Most of their experting has to be based on the showing made the previous year, how the veterans will disport themselves this year, plus the improvement which is to be expected through the addition of new players. No doubt the predictions would be a little better were they made just before the championship games start; but this is not according to custom.



Mickey Cochrane

Detroit First, Athletics Last

As a member of the association I submitted my selection along with the rest. It is as follows: Detroit, Boston, Cleveland, New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Washington and Philadelphia and I freely admit that if I were to do the picking over again today, I would not change the order of any of the eight teams. A close study of the reports from the various training camps has not disclosed any data which would make me believe that the above order is not the best selection that can be made at the present time. True it is that many things can happen between now and the first of October to upset the above forecast; but that is nothing new to a baseball race, and all there is for the baseball writer to do is to see his forecast upset with the best of good nature.

Tigers and Red Sox

Unless the most unexpected of things happen, there is every reason to believe that the Tigers and Red Sox are the two teams which will battle for the pennant now held by the former. The acquisition of Al Simmons by the champions should add quite a bit to their strength, and when it is recalled that they were strong enough to win the world championship last year, this addition ought to be enough to make up for the added strength acquired by the Red Sox. Simmons had a poor season last year, but is expected to do better with the Tigers. The addition of Foxx, Cramer, McNair, Manush and Marcum by the Red Sox should add strength enough to Boston to raise them from fourth place to second. The "ifs" in this team's outlook are based on whether Grove and Ferrell will be as good this year as last, and also as to whether Manager Cronin can keep such a collection of star players on their toes during the 154-game schedule.

Cleveland and New York Next

Cleveland and New York appear to be the other teams which are entitled to first-division places. It is true that neither has added as much strength as have Boston and Detroit, but they appear considerably stronger than do the four other teams in the organization. The Indians will be starting the season under O'Neill as manager, and it will be recalled that they did very well after he succeeded the popular Walter Johnson. The Yankees, who finished in the runnerup position last year, ought to be as strong in 1936, but this should hardly give them better than fourth, as Boston and Cleveland appear to be strong enough this year to warrant their moving ahead of the Yankees.

The Second Division

It seems quite safe to pick the Athletics for last place, as they finished there last year when they had Foxx, McNair, Cramer and Marcum. The loss of this quartet cannot help being felt. St. Louis played fine baseball during the last month of the 1935 season, and I believe that the Browns will top the second division. In fact, I was almost tempted to put them in the first division. It is hard to figure how the White Sox or Senators are going to be strong enough to place them higher than sixth and seventh. If they do finish higher, they will have to do so at the expense of teams which, just now, certainly appear to have the edge on them.

Providence Scene Of Amateur Boxing Meet

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2 (AP)—This city today was the amateur boxing capital of the East as close to 80 amateur boxers from 11 states and the District of Columbia awaited the bell that will send them on their quest of eight junior national A. A. U. boxing championships.

The national title tournament, opening headline event of the Providence and Rhode Island tercentenary sports program, is scheduled to get underway at 6 o'clock tonight. Trials in all eight championship classes are scheduled tonight with the semifinals and finals slated for tomorrow night.

College Baseball Results

Columbia 8, C. C. N. Y. 6.
Cornell 7, Maryland 6.
Dartmouth 11, Navy 5.
Fordham 8, Harvard 7.
Haverford 11, St. John's 2.
Princeton 12, Williams 12.
Rutgers 7, Montclair S. T. 5.
Villanova 7, Pennsylvania 1.
Virginia 4, Vermont 2.
Virginia M. 8, Delaware 6.

College Golf Result

North Carolina 18, Dartmouth 9.

Amusements

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Regular Engagement
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The Screen's Loveliest Star in one of the season's greatest stories.
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"Captain January"
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DANCING DAZZLING HIT!
ON YOUR TOES
Ray Bolger-Luella Gear-Tamara Geva
Evgs. 8:30—55c to $2.50 Wed. Mat. 55c-$2.20
SHUBERT MAT. SAT. 2:30 55c-$2.75

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BALLET RUSSE
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UNIVERSITY THEATRE
WED. THURS. FRI. SAT.
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"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Above the Clouds

By Gunby Hadath

Mark Ashford, an American boy living in Saint-Nicholas-de-Véoce, in the French Alps, at the home of Madame Le Fèvre and her son Jules, received a letter from his father, in the Balkans, when our story opened, with an inclosure to be delivered secretly to M. Philippe Reignier, in Geneva. On his way to fulfill the mission, his wallet with the letter disappeared and later Mark discovered that M. Reignier had been missing from his home for three days. A note warning him to be silent was delivered mysteriously to Mark; through it he was able to get a description of two men who were implicated. Coming on these two men unexpectedly, Mark saw them board a bus; he and Napoleon, a stray dog who had become attached to him, followed. Mark made friends with Papa Matelon, a traveling shoemaker, who told him that one of the men was de Brevent, who had a mineral water factory at Annecy, and who gave Mark a lift in his wagon as far as that town. Loitering around de Brevent's home after dark, Mark was captured and thrown into an attic room with a man who turned out to be Reignier himself. He explained that Mark's father, a close friend of King Serge of Carpathia, had been using him to get messages to the French Government in an effort to defeat a plot to overthrow the king.

Chapter Seven

"WHAT plot?" demanded Mark excitedly. The tired voice was flagging, but Mark urged it on.

"You insist? Then still shall I trust you," Reignier said. "France is contemplating certain concessions to Carpathia. If these go through, the monarchy gets all the credit.

"But if they can be stopped, as the plotters propose, then the anti-royalists can so work upon public opinion in Carpathia that the King and his party must fall."

"And where does de Brevent come in?"

"His factory is but a mask, behind which he works for the revolutionaries. He stole that letter to stop it reaching Paris. You ask how he got wind of it? I tell you, my friend, that Carpathia is honeycombed with spies. Be sure that spies are hidden in your father's own household."

"And they ferreted out its dispatch under cover to me But now de Brevent has collared it, what will he do with it?"

"He will pass it on at the right moment to the Baron von Heingsvitch himself, the head of the anti-royalists."

"But he's far enough!" Mark exclaimed, gaping.

"On would that he were! Two days ago von Heingsvitch arrived in Saint Gervais, ostensibly for the sake of taking the baths, in realty to establish close touch with de Brevent."

As he uttered this Reignier's accents were graver than ever.

Napoleon's Dilemma

Meanwhile, the faithful Napoleon, when he came panting back to report all clear to his master, found no master to whom to report. He began racing hither and thither, exploring the plantation and shrubs, rushing to the road once more, to the top of the hill and even down to the bottom.

Finally he returned very sorrowfully. He could see through it now; his master had brought him up here just to give him the slip; had sent him back to the factory gates to slip him—he might have known all the time that he had strayed into a sham Paradise, for no one would care for a shabby little mongrel like himself.

So, very heavy of heart, he returned to the garden, and after nosing about and discovering some faint, baffling scents, he went to the front door and lay down on the step.

And there he lay, forlornly, with his sad thoughts, when a new and very startling idea came to him. Suppose his master hadn't intended to slip him.

Suppose his dear master were inside this house all the time, but against his will. Suppose he couldn't get out! For hadn't they come through the garden with terrific caution, as if they were on an enemy's ground.

That settled it. Right or wrong, he must find out for certain. Well, doors were doors. You couldn't break through a door or gnaw your way through a door—but what about windows? Windows were sometimes left open, nice pantry windows—

He found one. Perhaps it wasn't the first time he had done so. He was inside, and pattering out of a kitchen into a hall; his ears were cocked but he heard no movement. They were all fast asleep, of course; and thus reassured, he sniffed at the staircase; ascended it, still sniffing; went up another flight of dark stairs, and then another. The scent held good; he was whimpering outside a door, but only just loud enough to be heard on the other side. He scratched on the door with his paws.

Napoleon wouldn't have changed places, just then, with a king.

A Few Hours Later

Papa Matelon was jogging out of Annecy betimes, indeed the dawn was hardly streaking the sky, when he heard a shout, and the blue wagon quivered and rocked under the impact of two hurried figures who had taken a flying leap over the semibackboard into its middle.

This was followed instantly by a bellow from the rear, where a third figure, somewhat noticeably clad in blue jeans, might have been observed from the side of the road, endeavoring to clamber over the backboard too.

Considerably resenting such check on his progress, Papa Matelon turned, and snatching a boot with a heavy sole, let fly with such telling effect that his third would-be passenger halted and fell back.

Then, smiling a little, Papa Matelon spoke to Frère Pascalet who, needing no other inducement, laid back his ears, stretched his neck, and broke into a gallop which made the blue wagon imagine itself to be a chariot taking part in the games on the banks of the shining alpheus. (Not that the blue wagon knew much of the Olympic Games, but its demeanor certainly suggested such knowledge.)

As soon as Big Pierre had faded out of sight, when his bellowing sounded no louder than a butterfly's breath, Papa Matelon uttered "Ça va!" brother Pascalet dropped into a trot, the wagon felt sure it had won the race (which it had) and, parting the rigging of boots and shoes under the hood, came Napoleon and Mark, crawling forward on all fours.

"So 'tis thou, O most outrageous one," grunted Papa Matelon.

Mark Explains

"Yes," laughed Mark, "and you knew it was all the time!" He brushed the last of the swinging boots out of his way and perched himself up by the old man. "Yes, Papa Matelon, you knew it was me."

"And me!" yawned Napoleon, who took his grammar from his master.

"Tell me," bade Matelon, quietly. "You turned up in the nick of time," Mark replied. Then out it all came. How de Brevent had shut him up in his house; how Napoleon had broken in and whined at the door—what a job it had been to force that door from the inside, added to the fear that they should be overheard; how they had managed it at long last, and how, by following Napoleon out through the pantry window, the escape had been made.

"But I must have disturbed de Brevent," Mark concluded. "I guess he's no runner himself, for he sent Big Pierre after us, and Pierre can move, by golly! He never let up, and he'd have had me for sure if you had not come along!"

"Your companion? You haven't named him. The man shut up with you."

"No, and I won't at present, if you don't mind. He wasn't equal to trying to get away with me, so I had to desert him. I had to, for imperative reasons. But I'd rather not say what's behind it all."

"Aye, a still tongue keeps a safe pate. And now what to do?"

Papa Matelon Obliges

"Could you cut Chamonix and go straight to St. Gervais?"

The old shoemaker shook his head, and in spite of Mark's pleading he kept on shaking it till they came to some crossroads. Then, remarking that they had better ask Brother Pascalet, he took the sharp turn to the right with a nod to his passenger.

"But one must not forget that de Brevent has a car," he said.

"Could it easily overtake us?"

"One fears so," sighed Papa Matelon.

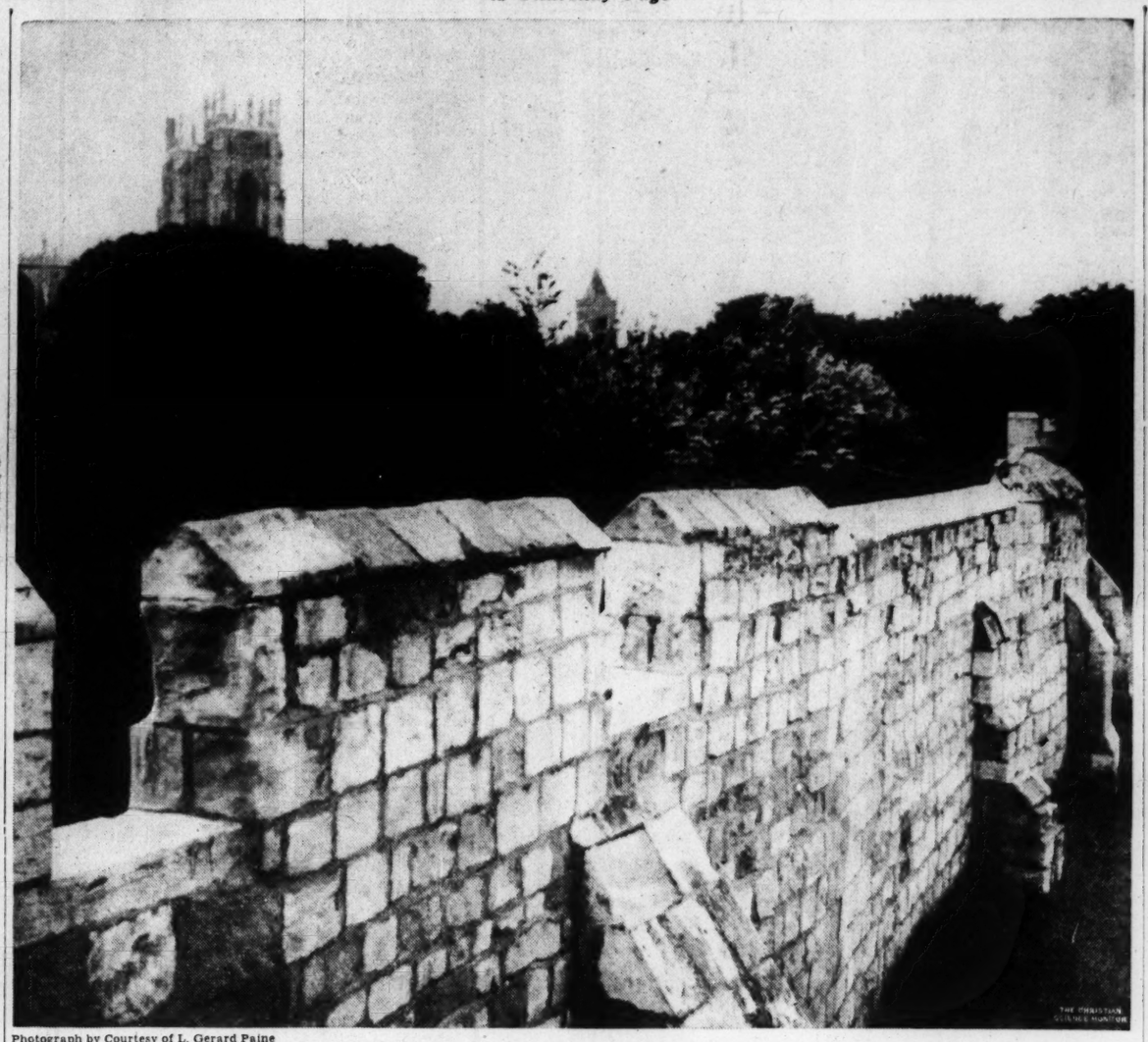
So on they went, with Mark glancing behind them cautiously, but for mile after mile there was never a sign of pursuit, and Mark's thoughts tangled themselves into still more of a knot. If de Brevent had decided to let him go, then apparently de Brevent had finished with him. So far, so good, That was logical.

But carried on to its inference it must mean this: either de Brevent was immediately about to make use of the letter, or he had already disposed of it, possibly last night. "For," argued Mark to himself, "if de Brevent still had the letter he would hardly let me escape before he had safely made use of it!"

But the letter had not yet been in de Brevent's possession for 24 hours, and that Baron, with the atrocious name, was at Saint Gervais. Had he and de Brevent found time to make contact? Yes, yesterday afternoon, maybe, with the help of a car.

"In that case," Mark told himself, "I might just as well chuck it all up and return to Saint Nicolas."

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)



Photograph by Courtesy of L. Gerard Paine

When Cities Were Walled

THREE miles a person may walk around these city walls of York, England. Almost he may claim that he is tramping in the same path as did the Roman legionaries, for in part these walls follow the actual lines of the wall which the Romans built.

York was the Eboracum of the Romans, an important city which was capital of the Province of Britain and headquarters of the Sixth Legion. The Emperor Hadrian paid a visit to York in 120 A. D. Severus was there as well a few years later.

The Romans in Britain lived always in walled cities, for they required walls as protection against enemies and marauding tribes. Narrow walls they were and neither high nor stalwart according to our modern standards. But in those shadowy days they offered adequate protection, when men did not know guns and cannon, had no bombs to be dropped from airplanes nor tanks to sweep down everything before them.

Up and down tramped the Roman soldiers, with their clanking armor and pointed spears sparkling in the sunshine. When danger threatened, they attacked their foes through low openings in the walls; then they sheltered themselves behind the ramparts until the next attack. The bugles sounded. Tramp, tramp went the hurrying feet of the soldiers over the stones of the wall.

The Romans, of course, were celebrated builders of walls and of roads. One sees relics of their walls in various parts of England. Perhaps one makes a pilgrimage to the north to see the most famous wall of all, which stretches from east to west, 80 miles across the width of the island from Tyne to Solway Hadrian began the wall, early in the second century, and his successors continued the work on it until they had built a mighty rampart of stone, with ditches on both sides and many watch-towers strongly manned.

However, these city walls of York date mainly from the reign of a king who bore the same name as bears the newest King of England; this was Edward III who belonged to the fourteenth century. His walls, now among the finest surviving examples in Europe of medieval city fortifications, were built along much the same lines as those of the Romans. Every visitor to ancient York wishes to walk these narrow walls, still interrupted here and there by four main city gates. As one makes his leisurely progress, he catches impressive glimpses of York Minster, graceful and soaring above the feathery green of the treetops.

Fun With Ship Models

By Ray J. Marran

AN ANCIENT Roman galley ship was a low, flat bottomed, one-deck vessel propelled by many oars, and rowed by slaves, or captives chained to their seats.

Sails were used only when the wind was blowing in the direction in which the ship was going. If the ship was headed into the wind the sail was furled and the oarsmen pulled at their oars to the timed beat of a gong. Some of these galley ships were immense vessels, having two and three rows of oarsmen on each side.

The model of the Roman galley illustrated was copied from pictures of these ancient vessels, which show the ship as having a sharp, spiked bow, ornamented with a figurehead carved to represent the head of a boar. The boar's head ornament on the bow was a distinctive feature of these ancient Roman ships and probably was used for identifying various vessels in a fleet. It might have served, too, as a bumper to prevent the spikes in the bow from becoming tightly wedged into any object into which they became jammed. Other figureheads commonly used were the ram's head, sea serpent's head, and birds' heads.

An Unusual Hull

Each ship carried a raised platform in the bow, which was used for the lookout men, and under which the crew "off watch" could sleep and eat. The cabin in the stern was for the captain of the ship and his officers.

The hull of this model is shaped with a scroll saw, cutting the spiked bow and the rounded stern from a piece of soft white pine, ¾ inch thick; 9 inches long by 1¾ inches wide.

The teeth in the spike are merely indicated with shallow saw cuts, the points are then sharpened with a knife and smoothed with sandpaper.

The boar's head, marked A on the chart, the curving bow block B, and the tail ornament F are traced on soft pine blocks, then placed in a vise and cut out with a scroll saw. After cutting them out, smooth the edges with knife and sandpaper. Note that the blocks A and F are ¼ inch thick; while the block B is ⅞ inch thick.

The cabin E and the rails of the model are cut to shape from thin cardboard. The platform C is made by gluing toothpicks to a small piece of cardboard, then cutting the legs to level the platform when it is attached in position on the hull.

Hatch D and the steersman stations G are tiny blocks ¼ inch thick.

Whittle Masts and Spars

The sizes and shapes of all these parts are clearly indicated on the sketch. To aid in shaping the curved blocks, the designs have been drawn on squares, from which you can trace the outlines on ¼-inch squares to obtain correct size.

The rowing oars—16 are required, eight on each side—and two steering oars, are made by gluing stiff writing paper to toothpicks.

The masts and the spars are whittled from thin pine sticks, then smoothed with sandpaper. Toothpicks glued together may be used for the spars.

Two small sticks, running the length of the hull, just back of the rail represent the seats for the captive oarsmen.

Paint the parts before assembling. Using light gray for the hull, dark gray for the cabin and the platform, bright red for the hatch and blocks G. Paint the oar handles green and the blades aluminum; the outline features on the ornaments in black with a smear of gold bronze lightly brushed over them. Gold bronze may be used lavishly in touching up all edges on this model.

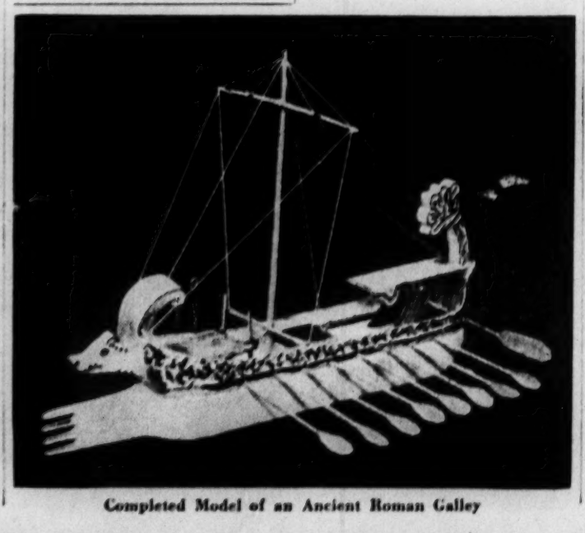
After the paint has dried, glue the tail and the head blocks to the hull; then the rails. In three or four hours the glue will be dry enough to add the platform, cabin, hatch, mast and boar's head. When the glue on these has dried, thread the rigging on the mast, then glue the oars into position. Tissue paper may be used for a sail.

A completed Roman galley makes an attractive shelf model and will recall many stories of adventure centuries ago.

("Fun With Ship Models" is being published on this page on the first and third Thursdays each month.)

Parts Necessary to Build a Roman Galley Ship—Hull Block, Head and Tail Blocks, Masts, Spars, Cardboard Cabin, Platform, Rowing and Steering Oars

Chart of Instructions for Building a Model of an Ancient Roman Galley Ship



Completed Model of an Ancient Roman Galley

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Captain January — This picture gives Shirley Temple the part of a waif of the sea living in a lighthouse with Guy Kibbe and his quarrelsome crony Slim Summerville. She has new dances and "At the Codfish Ball" offers her a chance to sing in several languages.

Everybody's Old Man — Irvin S Cobb as a canning king on vacation in Europe in this film, is delighted to stop idling when opportunity comes to straighten out the affairs of the children of his old business rival. For a time he is in the comical position of competing with his own business. Rochelle Hudson, Norman Foster, and Alan Dinehart are in the cast.

Farmer in the Dell—Fred Stone has an opportunity to do a congenial light comedy part in this film as a rural visitor to Hollywood who gets the job in the movies that his family had supposed would be given as a matter of course to his pretty daughter. Jean Parker and Frank Albertson have supporting roles.

O'Malley of the Mounted—Here is a welcome outdoor picture with George O'Brien as a member of the Canadian Mounted Police who joins a bandit gang in order to get evidence. This was made from a story by a former star of the westerns, William S. Hart.

Rhodes—This is the British film with Walter Huston in the role of the South African empire builder and Oscar Homola giving a rounded portrait of Paul Kruger in a story centering about the Jameson raid. Many of the pioneering scenes were photographed in Africa.

[This guide is published on this page on the first Thursday of each month.]

An Approach

Silently Spring comes
across the wind-whipped days,
until aslant
the tedious epilogue of winter
long shining shafts of warmer
light
fall gently;
benevolent assurers
of Spring's certain nearness.

MILDRED NICKERSON.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

ONE of the largest and most picturesque islands of the Windward group in the British West Indies is the Island of St. Lucia.

A new set of postage stamps recently issued sets forth the picturesque shore lines and beauty spots of the island. As is usual with the colonies of Great Britain a likeness of the King is shown as part of the design.

The stamps were prepared before King Edward VIII ascended the throne and bear the portrait of King George V. The portrait appears in an oval in the upper right-hand corner of the design. It may be possible that this set is the last of the Georgian era of philately. The set contains 12 values and each stamp is bicolored, that is, printed in black and another color.

On the ½d, 2d and 4d values is presented a panoramic view of the Port of Castries with its narrow entrance, less than a third of a mile across, as part of the central design. This picturesque land-locked port was the popular haven of many of the early wooden ships of the sea.

The little town of Castries from which the bay receives its name lies at the foot of high hills that form a beautiful background as one views the scene from the bay. Near the center of the town, Columbus Square, formerly called the Place d'Armes, forms one of the beauty spots of the island. This is a grass plot of about three acres fringed with trees and is named after the discoverer of the island.

Columbus Square

A view of the square with its broad walks and trees is pictured on the 1d, 2½d and 6d values. Another beauty spot is that of the Ventine Sulphur Springs pictured on the 1½d and 3d values and whose waters are shown cascading over the rocks in a beautiful setting. These springs are situated near the famous Soufriere volcano.

On the 1 shilling value is shown Pigeon Island at the entrance to Gros Islet Bay. This rocky island is about half a mile wide by 1½ miles in length and consists of two hills, on the smaller of which stands Fort Rodney from whose parapet Admiral Rodney watched the French fleet before the naval battle in 1782 in which his fleet defeated De Grasse.

Overlooking the town of Castries at the western end of Morne Fortune stands Government House which was erected in 1895. A view of the house is shown on the 5s value. From its terraces one may see a spreading panorama of pleasant scenes. In the distance Pigeon Island gleams in a shimmering sea and to the north La Vigie rises out of the harbor to stand guard with Morne Fortune over the island.

On the 10s value is reproduced the crest of the colony. The crest is taken from the Governor's flag and consists of an island in the sea and the motto "Statio haud malefida carinis."

Stamps From Other Countries

Germany will issue a 50 Pfg. and a 75 Pfg. stamp in connection with the first flight of the dirigible "Hindenburg." This giant ship of the air left Friedrichshafen, Ger., March 30 and flew to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. From there she is scheduled to leave for the return trip, April 5. Her next trip will be to America. Leaving Frankfurt on Main May 6, the "Hindenburg" is scheduled to arrive in New York on May 9, the opening day of the International Philatelic Exhibition. After a short stay the airship will return to Germany. Cacheted covers are being carried on this trip and readers who are interested in obtaining one of these souvenirs may write direct to the Zeppelin representative, F. W. von Meister, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., or to the editor of this column for further information.

Dominican Republic has just issued a 10 cent air-mail stamp in dark and light blue. The blending of the blue shades is very good and the design striking. A monoplane is shown flying above the hills with a background of fleecy blue tinted clouds.

Ecuador in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Charles Darwin's visit to the Galapagos Islands has issued a set of stamps of six values. The two cent shows a map of the island, the five cent an iguana, the 10c an island inhabitant, the 20c Darwin's portrait and a view of his ship, the 1-S a portrait of Columbus and the 2-S a view of the islands.

Well, One Deserves Another

YESTERDAY'S Magazine Section started off with a constructive "No!" You see, Jeannette Rankin, the first woman Congressman, who voted against the declaration of war against Germany in 1917, is asked how she would vote again. See if you can guess what she said. You'll get a better comprehension of Mexican problems by reading about Portes Gil in the same number; while a discussion of the London Naval Conference furnishes helpful study facts.

Looking forward, we find that next week's Magazine Section will tell us "Why Europe Arms"; will give us a review of the presidential prospects, and—hold your horses!—will carry an inside circus story; besides other items of timely interest. Altogether it's just one good "turn" after another.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

WINNWOOD
Camp Season July 5th to August 29th
Swimming, riding, boating, tennis, hiking, dramatics, music, dancing, arts and crafts. Boys and girls—ages 5 to 17
Write for folder
C. H. WEELSBY, Headmaster
Winnwood School, Inc
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

HILLTOP CAMPS For Boys and Girls
Seventh Season
where campers and horses are companions, and we swim in a mountain pool. Occupying the broad top of a mountain in the Ozark Mountains, one mile west of the State University town of Fayetteville, Arkansas.
MRS. JOY PRATT MARKHAM, Director
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Hilltop advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES
CAPE COD FOR GIRLS
Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for Adults. Write for booklet.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

T-LEDGE
"The Seashore Camp for Girls"
Orr's Island, Maine. On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. Sailing. Horsemanship. Deep-Sea Fishing. Aquaplaning. Mature Counsellors. Modern Sanitation. Showers. Excellent Food.
TAM-A-RACK — Separate camp for brothers.
Booklets: Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box 546
Orr's Island, Maine.

KINEOWATHA
In the Heart of Maine
For girls 8-18. on Wilson Lake. Water sports; riding; tennis; hockey; golf; crafts; dramatics and hobbies. Camping trips with Maine guide. Junior and Senior divisions. Separate tutoring unit. Catalogue.
ELISABETH BASS, Director
Box M Wilton, Maine

SARGENT SUMMER CAMPS AT PETERBORO N. H.
Outstanding camp for girls, on large private lake. Superior equipment on land and water. Well-balanced recreational program. Experienced counselors. Seniors, 14-19; Inter. 10-13; Juniors, 5-9. Riding in fee. Counselor course. Catalog.
ERNST HERMANN, Director
Everett Street, Cambridge, Mass.

TEELA-WOOKET
The Horseback Camps for Girls, Roxbury, Vt. Junior, Middler and Senior Divisions. Campers ride every pleasant weekday. Teela-Wooket is proud that her campers are finished horsewomen, expert swimmers, excellent tennis players, good golfers, marksmen and archers, and best of all, splendid, wholesome girls. The atmosphere is one that appeals to readers of the Monitor. Ask for booklet. Ment on the Monitor. Directors.
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ross, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
Eight weeks in the North Woods on Lake Michigan. Riding, Tennis, Archery, Swimming, Dramatics, Dancing, Crafts, etc. Experienced counselors and instructors. Modern equipment. Excellent food. Tutoring optional. Send for illustrated booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TUE
Route 2—Maple City, Michigan
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor.

STAMP WINDOW
FREE!
56-page Illustrated List of United States and Foreign Stamps.
H. E. HARRIS & CO.
Dept. 60, Transit Building, Boston, Mass.

SCARCE ST. HELENA
This beautiful commemorative issue; also packet good stamps, including Abyssinia, "Church Stamps," Old Porto Rico, Albania, Charkhari, King George Jubilee, Lemnos, etc.; all for only 5 cts., with good approvals. Imperial Stamp Co., Box M-145, Gary, Indiana.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp Black-Foxe
On the shore of Lake Huntington in the High Sierras. Trail Riding. Pack trips into the "big back country." Swimming. Canoeing. Sailing. Fishing. Boxing. Archery. All under expert direction. Excellent food. Same high standards that are a part of every Black-Foxe activity. Could anything be finer? Address Camp Director, Black-Foxe Military Institute, 637 North Wilcox Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., for folder.

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Summer Camp
Leelanau has advertised for 14 years in The Christian Science Monitor
Booklet
William Beals, Director
Box 49, Glen Arbor, Mich

POCONO PINES CAMP FOR BOYS
In the Heart of the Poconos
A real camp for real boys, emphasizing moral and spiritual values. Competent counselors. A happy atmosphere. All sports—tennis, golf, canoeing, swimming, archery, etc. Good food.
J. ELWOOD CALHOUN, Director
5906 Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAMP DUNCAN
DERBY, VERMONT
For young boys, 5-14. 21st season.
60 acres on private lake. Fee includes DAILY HORSEBACK RIDING. Water sports and baseball featured. Tennis, carpentry, fishing, theatricals, music, trips. Counsellor-training for older brothers. Separate summer school and girls' camp near by.
W. C. Duncan, Director, North Tarrytown, N. Y.
Tel 1182

ADVENTURE ISLAND
ON GREEN BAY NEAR FISH CREEK WISCONSIN
A BOYS' WORLD
WRITE FOR BOOKLET
CHARLES A. KINNEY WINNETKA, ILL.

Eight happy weeks of Culver training this summer—at moderate cost. A priceless investment for your boy's future. A rare outing for his vacation. All land and water sports. 3 separate Camps — Naval or Cavalry, Boys 14-19; Woodcraft, 9-14. Please specify catalog desired.
491 Lake Shore Way, Culver, Indiana
ULVER
SUMMER SCHOOLS On Lake Maxinkuckee

Many Camps
of high standing and proven merit are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. To get complete information regarding any of these, write to the Camp's director.
A group of camp advertisements appears each Monday and Thursday.

Listed Stock Quotations

Market Swings Into Another Advance, With Many New Highs

Commodity and Money Markets

Broad Buying Puts Many Stocks Into New High Ground

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The stock market swung into another advance today with the activity somewhat more pronounced than in the previous session.

Despite profit-taking intervals, many issues recorded new highs with gains ranging from fractions to 2 or so points generally and 4 or more in a few instances. The pace was rather slow around the start of the final hour, but most leaders were at their best.

Outstanding performers on the upside included general motors, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Bethlehem, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Westinghouse, American Can, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, Western Union, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

Panhandle Producing & Refining preferred, a 10-share unit, jumped 20 points on a few transfers.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,100,000 shares.

Wheat, at Chicago, turned heavy following a break in the staple at Winnipeg. Final losses were from 1⅜ to 1¾ cents a bushel. Corn was off ½ to ¾.

Rail Bonds Rise

Medium and low-priced rail issues continued to push forward in the bond market today, scoring gains of fractions to a point or more. Other sections of the market were steady and quiet shortly before noon.

Demand for carrier bonds was attributed in investment circles to the opinion that the rebound of trade and industry in the recently flooded sections and the general force of recovery will benefit the railroads.

Liens up fractions to a point or more included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, St. Paul 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

In the U. S. Government sector supply and demand remained in approximate balance with little activity. Treasury 4s were up about 4-32s, while the 3¼s of 1941 at one time were down 3-32s. Little interest was shown in the Government-guaranteed group.

Slightly higher in the corporate division were Goodyear 5s, Union Pacific 4s and Western Union 5s.

The foreign list was quiet and mixed. Brazil 6½s were under a little pressure; while Italian 7s got up more than a point.

Many New Record Lows For Season in Wheat

CHICAGO, April 2 (AP)—Many new record low prices for the season came about in North American wheat markets late today because of augmented selling pressure on May contracts.

Winnipeg May wheat fell to 7 cents under the price the Canadian Government pays to producers. A tumble of 2 cents a bushel was witnessed in Chicago May delivery, which went to the lowest level since the middle of December. Chicago July and September broke to under the season's previous lows.

Wheat closed nervous, 1¾-1¾ cents under yesterday's finish, May 94¾-⅞, July 83⅜-⅝, corn ⅜-¾ down, May 60-60⅛, oats ¼ off, and provisions unchanged to 12 cents decline.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Buyers were more confident in the stock market today on the latest political developments. Prospects of more activity in trading caused industrials and investment issues to strengthen. Oils, transatlantics and gold mining shares moved higher although foreign bonds eased somewhat. The market closed firm.

Paris: Quietness prevailed in the Bourse today. Bank shares held steady, but rentes, international issues and industrials declined. The closing was irregular.

Liverpool: Cotton declined under hedging and Bombay selling which was absorbed by trade calling. Sentiment was confused pending more definite details of the Washington marketing policies.

Boston Stocks

April 2, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div.		High	Low	Last	Prev Chg
10.8	Bos & Albany	136	136	136	136
5.00	Boston Elevated	67¼	67	67¼	67
..	Bos & Me A Bt	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9½
..	Bos & Me D Bt	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
.64	Bos & Me pr pf	29	28	29	28½
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	68½	68½	68½	67
4.50	Eas Gas & F pf pf	77	76½	77	77
..	East Mass R	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
..	East Mass R pf	42	42	42	42½
..	East Mass R pf B	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
8.00	Edison Elec	167¼	167¼	167½	168
..	Ed Elec pr pf	163¾	163¾	163¾	164
..	Gilchrist Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
..	Mass Util Ass	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	122	122	122	122
7.00	Old Colony RR	61	60	60	59
.80	Reece Bot H	17½	17½	17½	18
.20	Reece Fld Mr	2	2	2	2
.40	Shawmut Assn	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
..	Utah Apex	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
..	Utah M & T	85c	75c	85c	75c
2.50	United Shoe M	68½	68¼	68½	68¼

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.25	10.32	10.25	10.32	+.12
May	11.20	11.29	11.18	11.29	+.13
July	10.44	10.95	10.83	10.94	+.09
October	10.22	10.30	10.22	10.29	+.09
December	10.20	10.28	10.20	10.28	+.09

Spots 11.60, up 13 points. Tone at close steady.

	New Orleans Open	High	Low	Last
January	10.27	10.27	10.21	10.27
March	10.34	10.34	10.33	10.33
May	11.18	11.19	11.09	11.18
July	10.85	10.85	10.73	10.83
October	10.26	10.26	10.19	10.26
December	10.18	10.24	10.18	10.24

Tone at close steady.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.50	5.50	5.48	5.51	..
March	5.51	5.51	5.48	5.51	—.02
May	5.52	5.52	5.50	5.51	—.02
July	5.38	5.38	5.36	5.37	—.02
October	5.37	5.37	5.34	5.37	..

Asbestos Manufacturing Co.

Asbestos Manufacturing Company reports net income for 1935, after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and other charges, $122,684, against $76,526 in 1934.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	12.05	12.05	12.02	12.05	+.02

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 2	Last Apr. 1
49¾	44⅜	Abraham & Str (1.80)	46½	46	46	46
74¾	68	Acme Steel (2½*)	71	70	71	69⅞
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	12¼
25¾	25½	Adams Millis (1)	28½	27½	27½	28½
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
9	7⅝	Affiliated Prod (.60)	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
194	168½	Air Reduction (3*)	188½	188½	188⅝	186½
17⅜	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
30½	23¾	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	26¼	24½	25½	24¼
29½	12¼	Alleghany pf xw (h)	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	..
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	24	24	24	..
45⅞	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	39⅛	37	39⅛	..
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	35	34½	34¾	34¾
205	157	Allied Chem (6)	208	204	206½	203½
28⅝	23¼	Allied Mills (1)	28	27⅝	27⅞	28
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	73¼	72½	72	72
48	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	50	47¾	49½	47¾
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	26⅞	26	26⅜	25½
5⅝	3⅜	Amal Leather	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	116	115	115	114
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	57	56½	56½	56¼
52½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (1½b)	53⅜	52⅝	53⅜	52½
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	49½	49	49½	49
132½	125¾	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	130	129½	129½	130½
134½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	125	122	125	121⅝
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	164	164	164	163¾
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	36½	35¾	36½	35½
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	67	66½	67	65⅝
51	44	Am Chain	52½	51	51	51
32⅝	27	Am Com Alcohol	30¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22⅜	21¾	21¾	21¾
95	89½	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	90	89½	90	..
3⅜	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)	2¾	2	2¼	2⅜
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	9¼	8¾	8¾	9
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	37½	37	37	38½
18⅜	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17½
8⅝	5¾	Am Hide & L	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
41½	27	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
4⅝	3	Am Ice	4⅛	4	4	4
12⅞	10⅝	Am International	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive	31½	30½	31½	30
95½	73¼	Am Loco pf	80	80	80	80
29¾	23¾	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	25½	23½	25½	23⅞
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	13	12⅜	12¾	12⅞
35⅞	27⅜	Am Metal	34¾	34	34¾	33¼
133	127	Am Metal 6% (4g)	124	124	124	..
42½	35½	Am News (1.80)	41½	41½	41½	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12½	12¼	12¾	12¼
51½	36⅞	Am P&L 5½ pf (1¼)	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	49¼
60½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	58½	57¾	58½	57½
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	24	23¼	24	23¼
34	28¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	29¾
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	108	108½	108½	..
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	25½	24½	25½	24¼
32	23⅞	Am Shipbuilding (2)	32¼	31	31⅞	31⅞
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	87½	86½	86¾	86½
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30⅝
61⅜	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54	53¾	53⅝	53⅝
26⅝	20¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	24½	24½	24½	24½
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	166	165	165½	164½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	92	90¼	91¾	90½
104	88⅛	Am Tobacco B (5)	93⅝	92⅜	93	92⅛
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	..
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
24¼	20⅛	Am Wat W & E	22½	22	22	22¼
102	92⅜	Am Wat 1pf (6)	101¾	101¾	101¾	102
11½	9⅛	Am Woolen	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10½
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	64	64	64	63¾
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	4	Am Yv P pf (h)	7	6⅞	7	..
7¾	4	Am Zinc Lead &S	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4¼
73½	44	Am Zinc L&S pf	59	59	49	57¼
28¼	28¼	Am Zinc pf pf	31	29½	31	28¾
36⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	37⅛	36⅜	37⅛	36
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	42	41⅞	42	41
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	24½	22½	24⅜	23
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	109½	109½	109½	..
15	11⅜	Andes Copper	13	13	13	..
50	39¾	Archer Daniels (1*)	42	42½	42⅜	42
122	120	Archer Dan pf (1)	120	120	120	..
5⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅜
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	75	72½	75	71
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	62¼	60¾	61¼	60
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12½	12	12⅜	12¼
22½	8¼	Artloom Corp	21½	21¼	21⅜	21½
17⅜	13⅛	Asso Dry Goods	17	16½	17	16¼
109½	106	Asso Dry G 1pf (3)	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
103½	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	103½	103½	103½	..
51⅝	43	Asso Oil (1e)	45¾	45	45	46⅛
80½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	78⅝	78¾	78	75
104	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	30¾	29¾	30¾	29¾
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	35	34¼	34½	34⅜
125½	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	124	122	124	..
30⅛	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	25	25	25	24¾
54¼	40⅜	Auburn Auto	51¾	50¾	50¾	50½
10⅛	7¾	Austin Nichols	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8¼
46½	38½	Austin Nichols A (2)	41	40	41	39½
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅜

—B—

6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	44¾	44	44¾	44½
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	21¾	20½	21⅜	20
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	29¾	28⅝	29¾	28
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45½	..	45½	..
117½	114	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	113	112¾	112¾	..
20¼	13¼	Barker Bros	19½	18¾	18¾	19¼
94¾	82¼	Barker Bros pf	95	94⅛	95	94⅛
18¾	14⅞	Barnsdall n	18⅜	18⅛	18½	18
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1½e)	23¾	23	23⅞	23
16¼	12⅛	Belding Hem (1)	15⅜	15⅛	15⅝	15½
28½	21⅞	Bendix Aviation (1)	28⅜	28¼	28⅝	27⅝
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	23	22¾	22¾	23
57	46	Best & Co (2*)	57¼	56½	56½	57
59¾	52½	Beth Steel	59½	58½	59½	57⅝
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅝
120¾	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	117
4¼	23	Bigelow Sanford (¾)	4¼	4	4¼	..
20½	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	19½	18¾	19¼	18¾
21⅝	19½	Bloomingdale (.40)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
26½	20⅞	oBeing Airplane	23½	22½	22½	22⅞
63¾	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	58	57	57⅝	57¼
45	39¾	Bon Ami B (2½)	40½	40	40	40
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27½	27⅞	27⅝
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	82	81	82	80⅜
11½	7¾	Boston & Maine	9¼	8¾	9¼	8½
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16⅜	15⅜	16⅝	16½
64⅞	51½	Briggs Mfg (2*)	62¼	61½	62	60½
68	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	64	64¼	65½	64
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	50	49½	50	49½
102¾	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101½	101⅜	101½	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	10¼	9¾	9¾	9⅞
51⅜	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
56½	50	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51¾	50½	50½	50½
13	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	11⅜	11¼	11½	11⅜
14⅜	8⅝	Bucyrus Erie	13	12½	12⅝	12¾
20¼	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	17¾	17¼	17¼	17⅝
113½	110	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	110	110	110	..
15	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14½	14¼	14½	13¾
116	85	Budd Mfg pf	114	112	114	110
5⅞	2¾	Budd Mfg rts	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
14	11⅛	Budd Wheel	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
31⅛	22¾	Bullard	28	27½	27½	27½
21⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	21⅜	20½	20½	21
33¾	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.60*)	29	28⅛	28⅞	28
8¼	2¼	Bush Term (h)	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅜
24⅞	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	22½	22½	22½	22½
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
25¾	19⅝	Byers	23¼	22	23¼	22⅝
74	64	Byers pf	67¾	67	67¾	68
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (1)	25	24⅝	24⅝	24¾

—C—

37⅝	33	Calif Packing (1½)	34	34	34	33¾
2⅝	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
39¾	26¼	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	40¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
14⅝	13¼	Canada Dry	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13⅜	13	13⅞	13¾
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	42	41½	42	41⅜
18½	13	Capital Admin	16	16	16	15¾
100⅝	91	Caro C&O st (5)	100¾	100¼	100¾	100
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8¾	8	8⅜	8¼
163½	152½	Case Thresh	164	155½	155½	163½
75	54⅞	Caterpillar Trac (2)	75½	74¾	74¾	75
32¼	26¼	Celanese Corp (.50b)	28⅞	28½	28¾	28⅝
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	29	28½	28½	28¼
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	33¾	33¼	33¼	33
9⅝	7⅛	Century Ribbon	8	8	8	7⅝
54¾	47⅞	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55⅛	54¼	54¼	54¾
19¼	13⅞	Certain-Teed	18⅝	18	18⅜	18
93⅛	80½	Certain-Teed pf	94	93½	94	93½
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102¾	102¼	102¾	103
65	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	63¾	62½	62½	64⅛
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	66¼	65½	66¼	64¾
51	26	Ches & Ohio (4)	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	57¼
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
2⅝	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6¼	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
3¾	1	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3
27¾	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	30⅝	30	30	30
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
5⅝	2	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
4⅞	3¼	Chi & N'western (h)	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
12¼	7¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	16¼	15¾	16¼	..
16	11	Chi Pneu Tool	17¼	17	17	16⅝
56	51½	Chi Pneu T pf	54	54	54	..
3	1⅝	Chi R&P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7⅞	3¾	Chi R&P 6% (h)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
21⅜	19¾	Chmi Yellow Cab (1)	20½	20¾	20¾	21¼
11⅜	7	Childs Company	10	9½	10	9¾
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19⅝	19	19⅛	19¼
103⅜	85¼	Chrysler (4)	100¼	98⅜	99⅝	97⅞
86½	72⅝	City Ice & F pf (6½)	80½	80	80	81
7⅝	4¾	City Stores	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
46¼	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	45½	44¼	44⅝	44
46	40¼	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	44¼	43¾	43¾	43½
84	82	Cleve & Pitts (3½)	86½	86½	86½	..
72½	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	62	61	62	60¾
97¼	64	Coca Cola (2)	89¼	89¼	89½	92
18⅛	15⅝	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	18½
42	32	Collins & Aikman (½b)	43	42½	43	41½
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111½	111	111	111
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	23	22¾	22½	22
9¾	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
49	24¼	Colo Fuel & Iron (2)	29½	28½	28¾	28
36¼	21⅞	Colo & Southern	34	33	33	32⅞
37⅝	19⅛	Colo & So 1 pf	34	32½	34	33
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	33	33	33	..
20⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20*e)	21	20½	20⅝	20⅝
101½	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	100½
45⅛	25	Columbia Pic vtc (1½)	39½	38	37	37
51¼	44½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	47⅜	47⅜	47⅝	47
118¼	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	117⅞	115⅞	117⅜	114⅝
52⅝	44	Comm Credit (2½)	53	52⅝	52½	51⅞
66¼	55	Comm Inv Tr (3*)	66½	64	65⅝	64
103⅞	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	101	101	101	101
24⅝	20½	Comm Solvents (.60)	22½	21½	21⅞	21⅝
5⅞	2⅝	Comwith & So	3¼	2	3	2
82	60	Comwith & S pf (3)	69¼	67½	68¼	67
12¼	8⅝	Conde Nast Pub	9¼	9	9⅛	9⅝
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	41½	40¼	41⅜	40½
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	16	15½	15½	15¾
13⅝	9¼	Consol Cigar	10½	10½	10½	..
85	72¼	Consol Oil pref ww (6½)	83½	83½	83½	83¾
7⅞	5½	Consol Film Ind	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
20¼	17⅝	Consol Film 1 pf (1½g)	18	18	18	17⅞
38½	29¼	Consol Ed N Y (2)	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
108½	102	Consol Ed pf N (5)	105	104	105	104¾
6⅜	4⅝	Consol Laundries	5	5	5	5
15½	11¼	Consol Oil (¼b)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
11⅝	6¼	Consol Rys Cu pf	7½	7½	7½	7¾
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	1	⅝	⅝	⅝
26¼	19⅝	Consumer n	24¼	23¾	24	23½
19½	19⅝	Cont Baking A	17½	17	17½	17½
39	25⅞	Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	71	70¼	71	..
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	82½	81⅝	82½	81⅝
24⅝	18	Cont Dis Fibre (½h)	21¾	21½	21⅝	22
46	29¾	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	41¼	40	41	40
6	2¾	Cont Motors	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
38½	22½	Cont Oil (1)	36¾	36	36⅝	36
69	66	Corn Exchange (3)	64	63½	63½	63⅝
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	73¾	72	73¼	73½
7½	5⅞	Coty	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼

37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35	35	35	35
21⅜	15⅜	Crosley Radio (1¼e)	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝
54¼	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	50⅛	49⅞	50	50
57⅝	45½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	47¼	45½	46½	..
10⅝	7⅝	Crown Zeller vtc	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
38¾	37	Crucible Steel	38⅝	37	38⅜	38¼
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	2	2	2	2¼
18½	11	Cuba Ry pf	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	..
14¼	8½	Cuban Am Sug	12⅝	12	12	11⅞
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	98	98	98	98
23¼	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	23	22½	22½	22⅝
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	102	101⅜	101⅜	102½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
66	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¼b)	59¾	59¾	59¾	60⅞

—D—

9¾	8⅛	Davega St (.30f)	9¼	9	9	9
57	52	Deere & Co	87⅝	86	87⅝	86
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29½	29½	29½	29
26	22	Deisel W G (.50f)	23½	23m	23	22½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	47	46	46⅜	45
23½	15¾	Del Lack & W	20¾	19¾	20½	19½
5⅝	3¼	Denver R G pf (h)	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
153	128¾	Detroit Edison (4)	146½	146½	146⅛	146½
57½	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	56	56	56	56
40¼	37	Diamond Match (1½f)	39¾	37¼	37¾	37
34⅜	25⅛	Distillers Cp Seag	28½	28⅛	28¼	27½
52⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	45	44⅜	44⅝	45
11⅞	8¾	Dominion Stores	9½	9½	9½	..
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	71	70¼	71	70
18¾	15½	Dresser B	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	..
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	7	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
18¼	14½	Duplan Silk (1)	15½	15⅛	15⅛	..

Theory of Taxing Corporate Surplus Held Erroneous by Bank

Revamped Hotels Entering Era Of Larger Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 2—Hotels which have been "down at the heel" for the past five years are definitely entering a new era of business. Many are transforming some of their empty rooms into residential apartments for permanent guests, and the increased number of traveling men now out on the road is helping to fill the formerly vacant rooms with transients. More traveling for pleasure is also swelling the volume of hotel business. These developments were brought out at the four-day convention of the Illinois and Greater Chicago Hotel Associations here recently.

New Equipment

Recognizing this tremendous market for new carpets, chairs, bedding, curtains, draperies, and other furnishings, manufacturers put on the first big exhibition of their commodities in connection with the hotel convention. They showed the latest air-conditioning equipment, new types of leather-covered furniture for lobbies, new furniture of a more modern style, colorful fabrics for room furnishings and special tables and portable equipment for hotel use.

"There is no better barometer for measuring the rise or fall of business anywhere than the hotel business," Thomas D. Green, president of the American Hotel Association told members of the convention. "The hotel business is peculiarly sensitive to every change. For several months this business has been making steady and consistent gains. We are a sturdy business. Any business that could stand up under the bludgeoning of the NRA, coupled with other burdens over which we had no control, must necessarily be sturdy. We have come through.

"This Midwest Hotel Show with its magnificent displays is evidence enough that the industry is stepping into a new prosperity. The period of lamenting is over. Hotel operators, for the first time in several years, may go ahead with their purchases for permanent betterments of their plants with confidence that business will justify the expenditures."

Modernization Effects

To help get rid of that "down-at-the-heel" state, William J. Forster told the hotel men that a step-by-step modernization plan would help to bring back hotel business. The plan, he said, called for taking as an example, a floor or certain floors, or possibly a block of 25 rooms and doing a complete job of redecorating and refitting. Experience, he said, shows that the public will gladly pay 50 cents more a day for the better rooms.

This added income, he suggested, should be put into a revolving fund and segregated for the redecorating and refitting of additional blocks of rooms. This plan which eventually brings back lost patronage, has the three important steps, he said. They are actual rehabilitation, effective advertising and publicity, and after a suitable increase of occupancy has been attained and the restaurant made popular, the raising of room rates and menu prices.

Mrs. Adele B. Frey of Cleveland told the hotel men that the hotel housekeeper has risen from a sort of "head scrub woman" and has become a member of the executive staff whose judgment is considered and respected. She is a factor in arriving at thousands of decisions about hotel supplies.

BUILT & BEDROCK
FOR 20 YEARS
we have been rendering a complete advertising service to a discriminating clientele.
General Advertising Agency
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HINCKLEY & WOODS
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BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

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Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
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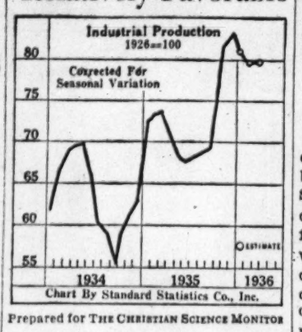
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Factory Employment Relatively Favorable



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS SHOWN in the accompanying chart, manufacturing employment has made a relatively favorable showing thus far this year, rising slightly in February despite the more than seasonal decline in industrial production.

Employment figures would have been considerably better had it not been for storms and the unusual decline in automobile manufacturing jobs. A substantial rise in the number of workers employed is indicated for March and later months.

Auto Financing Up 61 P. C. in January Over 1935 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—There was an increase of 61 per cent in dollar volume of retail financing of new passenger automobiles during January over the like month in 1935, according to Standard Statistics.

Volume was also greater than for any January back to and including 1929, which is as far back as comparable Department of Commerce records are available.

Comparisons with volumes in previous Januarys are somewhat distorted by the fact that this year's figures reflected stimulation to the automobile business through the fall introduction of new models.

A lapse of a month or two normally occurs before new automobile models affect registration and financing volumes. The November show in 1935 prepared the way for registrations and financing to increase earlier in the year than usual.

The rate of gain indicated, therefore, cannot be considered as evidence of the rate of improvement to be expected over the rest of this year. Rather, the year-to-year percentage increase is likely to diminish as the sales season progresses. That there will be a sizeable increase, however, is promised by larger automobile sales in prospect this year and reports of augmented demand for installment financing. Finance charges were reduced last fall, while easier paying terms have been granted through requiring a smaller monthly payment but extending the duration of payments from the usual 12-month period to from 18 to 30 months.

Increase in Crude Oil Output in U. S. During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Gross crude oil production in the United States last week was 2,876,200 barrels daily compared with a daily average of 2,835,950 in the preceding week, a gain of 40,250, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Gains of 20,150 and of 8600 barrels, respectively, in the daily average outputs of Oklahoma and Kansas were the important changes. Production was 137,300 barrels more than the calculation of 2,738,900 barrels daily by the Department of Interior for March.

Stocks of motor fuel in the United States, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates at the close of last week were 73,012,000 barrels, as compared with 73,157,000 at the end of the preceding week, a drop of 145,000. At the close of March last year motor fuel stocks amounted to 66,290,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries were down 140,000 barrels to 46,392,000 and those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines declined 156,000 to 19,112,000.

Yield on $50,000,000 Bills Is 0.126 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2 — The Treasury has opened tenders for $50,000,000 of 273-day Treasury bills dated April 1, 1936, and maturing Dec. 30, 1936, which were offered March 27. The total amount applied for was $137,648,000, of which $50,028,000 was accepted.

The yield on this issue is about 0.126 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1936 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon forty-seven hundred and sixty-six (4766) shares of additional capital stock of The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston at ROOMS 209 AND 210, 7 WATER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from R. L. Day & Co., the auctioneer, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., or from the undersigned.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston,
By Thomas K. Cummins, Treasurer.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
APR. 10
Deposit by Mail in This 64-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

Levy on Surplus Is Criticized By City Bank of N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Total undistributed net income accumulated by all the corporations in the United States in the nine years before the depression was wiped out in the first four years of the depression, together with $9,700,000,000 of previously accumulated surplus or capital, according to the National City Bank of New York in a discussion of the proposed tax on undistributed profits in its April bulletin.

Without reserves, says the bank, a business might be wrecked, capital lost and employees and dependents set adrift. The belief that undistributed corporation income is "withheld" from use and held idle is erroneous, the bank continues. Instead, says the report, undistributed income is used with more certain benefits to the public than if disbursed to shareholders.

Record of Statements

The record relating to corporation income, taxes and dividends paid and undistributed income is summarzied in a table compiled from Treasury Statistics of Income.

The figures, which include all corporations operated for profit, extend over a period of 13 years as follows:

All Corporations in the United States
(00,000,000 omitted)

Yr.	Gross Inc.	Op. Net Inc.	Taxes Total Paid.	Net Bal Inc.	Divs. *	trib Inc.	Undis- Bal.	%Net to Gross
1921	591,4	$5,3	$2,2	$—0,0	$2,7†	*—2,7	—0,1	
1922	101,3	9,8	2,3	4,4	2,6	1,7	4,3	
1923	119,0	11,7	2,6	5,8	3,3	2,5	4,9	
1924	119,7	11,0	2,6	5,0	3,4	1,6	4,2	
1925	134,8	13,5	2,9†	7,0	4,0	3,0	5,2	
1926	142,6	13,9	3,1	6,8	4,4	2,3	4,8	
1927	144,9	13,4	3,1	5,9	4,8	1,1	4,1	
1928	153,3	16,6	3,4	7,6	5,2	2,5	5,0	
1929	161,2	16,4	3,4	8,1	5,8	2,3	5,0	
1930	136,6	9,2	3,0	1,4	5,6	—4,3	1,0	
1931	108,1	4,0	2,6	—2,1	5,2	—7,3	—2,9	
1932	81,6	1,0	2,4	5,4	2,6	—8,0	—6,6	
1933	84,2	3,7	2,5	—2,4	2,1	—4,5	—2,8	
Tot	1578,9	128,5	36,2	41,0	50,7	—9,7	2,6	
Av.	121,5	9,9	2,8	3,2	3,9	—0,7	2,6	

*Balance of net income after interest and taxes excludes intercorporate dividends received. Interest paid averaged about $4,000,000,000 a year and may be determined for any year by deducting the balance of net income, plus taxes, from the net operating income. †Cash dividends only; does not include intercorporate dividends or stock dividends paid. ‡Partly estimated.

"A comparison of 'Balance of Net Income,' 'Dividends Paid' and 'Undistributed Net Income,' will show that in these years dividends were the most stable factor of the three," the bank says in commenting on the figures. It continues:

Dividends Paid in 1924

"Dividends were paid in 1921, although there was no net income, and in the last three years when there were none, and were increased in every year but 1924, until 1930. Although net income was up and down, and went from $8,100,000,000 in 1929 to a minus $5,400,000,000 three years later, devidends were comparatively steady until the big depression began, when they were reduced gradually.

"In the 13 years, dividends aggregated $50,700,000,000 against $41,000,000,000 of final net income. Thus all of the undistributed net income of nine years was wiped out by the deficits of four years and $9,700,000,000 of previously accumulated surplus or capital was wiped out also.

"Does this record justify the charge that dividends were wrongfully withheld? No official figures for corporation earnings in 1934 have been published, but other figures have indicated that it was another deficit year.

"The foregoing table explains the policy commonly followed by directors of corporations—and by managers of unincorporated business as well—of not distributing all profits of any normal year. Business fluctuates in volume and in profits, emergencies occur and experience has taught the importance of reserves.

Threat to Business

"Without them a business might be wrecked, its career ended, the capital lost, with employees and all dependents set adrift. Thousands of business men, partnerships and corporations meet this fate in every depression.

"This is not a matter in which shareholders alone are concerned. Recurring periods of depressions are a feature of business life caused by various happenings which disturb the complex relations.

"At such a time every bankruptcy makes for others and business management has an obligation to take proper precautions for limiting the scope and intensity of the storm. It would be well if every unit in the business world, down to the head of each household, would practice the policy of building up reserves."

Bank Requirements

The bank refers to the provisions of the latest Federal Bank Act requiring national banks to carry at least 10 per cent of yearly net earnings to surplus before paying dividends until surplus equals common stock capital and mentions other requirements in law for the accumulation of reserves. While the proposed tax policy would not prohibit reserves, the bank says, it would discourage their accumulation and reduce them by heavy taxation.

"The advocates of this measure have evolved a strange 'equality' theory to justify it," the bank continues. "They insist that all net earnings should be taxed the same whether paid out as dividends for private uses or retained for corporation uses. It is argued that if the corporation needs more capital it should ask the shareholders to subscribe it, or invite the public to do so.

"If earnings are paid out as dividends these are to be taxed at the normal and surtax rates, and to this extent obviously cannot be used to buy more stock, and other capital must be found to replace it, probably with costs to the corporation. If earnings are retained, a tax must be paid by the corporation, and its resources depleted to that extent."

1936 Retail Installment Sales Are Estimated at Five Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Retail installment sales volume for the year 1936 is visualized as $5,000,000,000 by the Credit Management Division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

J. Anton Hagios, manager of the division, viewed the percentage of merchandise sales on an installment credit basis as likely to equal and possibly exceed to some extent the high point in 1929, when 13 per cent or about $6,370,000,000 of the $49,000,000,000 in total retail sales, was made through installment selling.

Big Installment Debt

Should the ratio of installment sales to total retail sales continue to increase during the next few years as an outgrowth of the present trend in installment granting, an increasing outstanding installment debt will be created, according to the Credit Management Division, which may present a weighty problem to stores in the event of another business slump.

Mr. Hagios traced the expansion in installment selling during the last few years. "In 1929 total retail sales were, roughly, $49,000,000,000, and fell 48 per cent to $25,000,000,000 in 1932," he asserted. "The percentage of installments to total retail sales in the latter year is not known, but it is safe to assume it was considerably smaller than the 13 per cent ratio of 1929, since installment sales showed a sharper decline than total sales in 1932, since installment selling was then still largely confined to bulk and luxury merchandise."

Installment Selling

With retail sales rebounding to a total of $32,500,000,000 last year, Mr. Hagios estimated that installment selling accounted for 12 per cent, or $3,840,000,000 of that amount. That installment selling was making tremendous strides was evidenced by the figures of the Controllers' Congress Flash Report for 1935, which showed that in 1935 installment sales increased 35 per cent, while total store sales had increased but 7 per cent in that year.

"The extension of the installment plan privilege to the sale of general merchandise in all likelihood had a considerable effect on the increase in store installment sales, Mr. Hagios said.

"In view of last year's trend, the 1936 percentage of installment sales should equal or possibly exceed the 1929 high," he declared. "In other words, a $5,000,000,000 retail installment volume is a reasonable forecast for 1936.

"Unless the present trend toward selling all types of merchandise on the installment plan is sharply reversed, the ratio of installment sales to total sales will, in all probability, continue to increase from year to year. This means we shall have a constantly increasing amount of installment debt outstanding in addition to an already large existing consumer debt.

The World's Business

Industrial Decentralization—Back to the Land Movement—The Factory Spreads Outward

By H. B. E.

IN AT least one ambition the New Dealers and the corporations are at one. This is the decentralization of industry.

Three or four years ago Henry Ford, in an interview with this writer, allowed his imagination to dwell for nearly two hours upon a future of "industrial villages." I had just been to see Rivera's murals in the Detroit Gallery of Art. In them the Mexican artist had painted a vivid indictment of concentration and mass production. Mr. Charles Chaplin, in his own medium, is just as scathing in the film, "Modern Times." But neither Rivera nor Chaplin can outdo the denunciations of the father of mass production, Henry Ford. Looking out of his window, which gave us a view of the mammoth River Rouge plant, Mr. Ford said, "Sometime soon I shall be growing my own car. Look at what I have done with this." He showed me a steering wheel fitted onto his desk, and explained that it was made from the soya bean. This is the legume, formerly grown almost exclusively in Manchuria, which has suddenly become popular as a soil-rebuilding crop. In this search for new and diversified crops Mr. Ford has been no less a pioneer than in his search and exploitation of modern industrial processes. "Well," he said, after I had contrasted his dream with Rivera's indictment, "You may one day see that plant of mine reduced in size and function to a mere assembly plant. That is what I am now working toward, at any rate."

Mr. Ford has carried his decentralization theories a long way since this conversation. Little Ford factories are now to be seen in such crossroads communities as Waterford, Newburg, Plymouth, Northville, and other Michigan places. Some of them have only a few hundred population. General Motors is doing the same thing. Only the other day Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, said that his company was committed to decentralization. Already, he added, it had expanded to other cities, such as Grand Rapids and Saginaw. "I personally believe that decentralization is a good policy for industry to follow," he said, "rather than to follow the policy of a highly centralized integrated unit, which carries people that much farther from the soil. After all, the soil is a pretty good thing in many ways to stick to. We can learn a lot from it."

This is precisely the aspiration of such New Dealers as Mr. Tugwell. But there are several kinds of decentralization. The Tugwell kind is the resettlement of jobless urbanites on the land. One of the aims is to enable the jobless to grow their own subsistence. Another, if I understand the program correctly, is to develop village industries, namely, to contribute to decentralization.

For reasons which I have given before, the subsistence side of the program does not strike me as altogether sound. The farm is now suffering from technological unemployment. The problem is as permanent on the farm as it is in the home. Why add artificially to this surplus of labor? It may be argued that the resettled would not interfere with the existing agrarian economy because they would simply feed themselves. But I doubt whether this is possible. I do not know what provision can be made to prevent even amateur farmers, provided they are hard up, from growing and selling a surplus. In that event you would be increasing the competition among existing farmers. You would simply be adding artificially to the labor force in an industry which is naturally dispensing with it. Village industries, too, may or may not be worth while. It depends upon the industry, among other things. And the objection could still be entered against establishing village industries *with labor transferred from the cities.* Any such artificial transference is a case of beginning at the wrong end of the re-employment problem. Unemployment in the city is a temporary maladjustment. Before long there is likely to be a shortage of labor in the factories, as, indeed, there is already in some industries, notably machine tools. It is thus conceivable that many of the new communities will dissolve when this situation becomes general. The resettled—at least those from the cities—are urbanite in outlook and enterprise.

Neither the Ford nor the Tugwell plan is, I think, the soundest way to tackle the acknowledged need of decentralization. We don't want to return people to the already overpopulated land. Nor does it appear economically sound to start up scattered communities of farm-industrial workers without regard to the existing pattern of industrial enterprise. Rather, it seems to me, we want to arrest the influx from the land to the cities by developing the small towns contiguous to the overcrowded city areas. We want, also, to spread village industries for the same purpose among the people who are already settled upon the land. Little has been done in this latter respect. But the proof that spreading out industry is a natural development lies in the fact that it is already happening.

No data show any great strides in the kind of decentralization envisaged by both the Tugwell and the Ford philosophies. The figures, however, do reveal that *industrial areas are spreading out.* This is the development that is enlarging the importance of adjacent small towns. In a study called "Is Industry Decentralizing?" recently published by the University of Pennsylvania Press, Mr. Daniel B. Creamer called this process *diffusion.* It is the only decentralization which promises substantial achievement.

Such a diffusion is, of course, different from the kind of *dispersion,* to use Mr. Creamer's word again, which is marked by the flight of the textile industry from New England to the South. This is a special problem. It is largely motivated by wage-saving.

Mr. Creamer seems to welcome diffusion, instead of the creation of scattered village industries—instead of any back to the land movement. He writes:

> The promotion of industrial and community activity in these peripheral areas, therefore, is fraught with fewer social problems. It avoids the potential dangers of creating "company towns" or a well-housed population stranded on a subsistence garden of an acre or two. These dangers, we suspect, are inherent in the efforts to scatter industry among the small towns remote from large cities.

Other studies endorse the view that diffusion is the only kind of decentralization of any real importance that is going on. New York State's relative industrial position, according to a report issued by the State Industrial Commissioner, has not declined since the depression. In total wages, value of products, and value added by manufacture, New York State actually increased its percentages during the four years between 1929 and 1933. There has been no exodus, in other words; but there has been a spreading out, or a diffusion. New York City may have lost some establishments, but not New York State.

It has been suggested that cheap and ubiquitous electric power might attract manufacturing to the countryside. But, as Mr. Creamer shows, it is doubtful whether power costs in most industries are large enough to be a determining factor. Easier transport is what makes diffusion practicable.

Copper Imports Increase 2935 Tons in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—An increase of 2935 tons in copper imports into the United States in February was reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Imports of copper in ore, concentrates, unrefined ingots and other forms, amounted to 17,032 tons, compared with 14,097 in January.

Exports of copper in February were 19,608 tons, against 11,841 in January. For the two months they were 31,449 tons, compared with 46,560 a year before.

Auto Production In Great Britain Up Sharply in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Great Britain's automobile industry showed marked acceleration in activity during the year 1935, according to the Commerce Department.

Production records expanded, further the extensions were made by leading manufacturers, additional machinery and equipment was installed and the number of employees engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles increased.

Private Car Output

Total output of private cars, taxis and commercial vehicles, during the year is estimated to have amounted to 416,915 units, against 354,806 units in 1934, a gain of more than 17 per cent.

Production of passenger cars and taxicabs in 1935 is estimated at 325,190 units, an increase of 22 per cent as compared with 1934. While figures are not available, it is believed that approximately 65 per cent of all cars and taxis produced in Great Britain in 1935 were of the four-cylinder type.

Approximately 96.3 per cent of the cars and taxis manufactured were closed models, a ratio which compares with 95.7 per cent in 1934. Most of the open models were in the 8 and 10 horsepower classes, the report states.

An analysis of comparative tables showing estimated production in 1934 and 1935 according to the principal horsepower classes reveals a marked increase in the relative production of cars having a rating of over 22 horsepower. Production of 10 horsepower cars, although increasing, lost its position as leader in total output to the 8 horsepower class, according to the report.

Commercial Car Output

Production of commercial vehicles in Great Britain in 1935 is estimated at 91,721 units compared with 89,134 units in 1934, an increase of 3 per cent. The gasoline-engined truck, the report states, is still the principal commercial vehicle produced by the British industry, yet the oil-engined truck and bus has made some progress. It is estimated that over 86 per cent of the commercial vehicle production is accounted for by trucks.

In the gasoline-engined truck field, production is fairly evenly divided between the class weighing one ton or less, ½ ton and 2-5 ton, each class accounting for approximately one third of the total production, it was stated.

More than 40 companies in Great Britain were engaged in the production of commercial vehicles in 1935, with six or seven producers accounting for the great bulk of the output, according to the report.

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(Continued)

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NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Special Offerings
Temporary Quarters
10 MAIN STREET
and
34 WALL STREET
Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
NORWALK CONNECTICUT

Priscilla Shoppe
Millinery : Bags : Scarfs
Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
510 WEST AVE. PH. 456

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

"As One Individual To Another"
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY OF NORWALK
Telephone— 808 —Telephone

FRANK JACOBY
Women's and Misses' Dresses
For All Occasions
Kuppenheimer Clothes for Men
Cragleigh Coats for Women
8-10 NORTH MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

Seymour Shop
Stationery, Books
Beautiful and Practical Gifts
Lending Library
34 RAILROAD AVE. NEW CANAAN

For Easter!
Fruit, Vegetables
Choice Groceries
Prompt Delivery
WARREN P. SMITH
167 Main Street Tel. 2154-W

Candy for Easter
Schrafft's, Whitman's
and
Our Own Special
Mead's Drug Store
320 WEST AVE. FROST BLDG.

CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES
DELLA M. HOFFMAN
REAL ESTATE
405 North Avenue
New Rochelle 1427

Rug Cleaning
Oriental Rug Repairing
Awnings and Upholstering
COUNTY SERVICE CO.
Grove Street Tel. Enterprise 9360
Darien, Conn (No Toll Charge)

TARLOV'S
Visit our New Modern Store where we carry
Typewriters, Stationery, Educational Toys, Office Equipment, etc.
44 Wall Street, Norwalk Tel. 3445

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
109 PROSPECT STREET
3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

Easter Frocks
Ethel Bland McLaughlin
470 Main Street
Stamford, Conn.

EASTER GREETINGS
EASTER GIFTS AND PRESENTS
for All Occasions
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK, CONN.
Established 1898
We Invite You to Use Our Budget Plan for Deferred Payment Purchases
There Are No Interest Charges

The Only COMPLETE
Department Store in Stamford
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET, STAMFORD

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

There's always style and quality behind our fixed low price policy
The
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.

MEN'S TOPCOATS
The Famous Knit Tex, Camel Hairs
English Made Harris Tweeds
25.00 to 50.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Easter Flowers
L. A. THAM'S, Inc.
We Deliver Flowers to All Parts of the World
163 Bedford St. Phone 4-2877

THE CONNECTICUT PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.
Plumbing, Heating and Mill Supplies
111½ CHAPEL ST., STAMFORD, CONN
S. E. Hiller H. L. Hiller

For Easter Apparel . . .
PRINTZESS FASHIONS AND LITTLE LADY COATS AND SUITS
Exclusive at Frankel's
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic St., Stamford
BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

PHONE 3-3245
THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner
197 MAIN STREET

WALLINGFORD

The WALLINGFORD BANK and TRUST CO.
Commercial—Savings—Trust

WATERBURY

For Spring
NEW COATS—NEW SUITS
NEW DRESSES
NEW ACCESSORIES
We've such an amazing array of all these new things that you will delight in choosing your entire Spring outfit here.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

A Permanent Wave
will enhance the beauty of your Easter chapeau.
THE ALICE WERNER BEAUTY SHOPPE
10 BANK STREET Phone 3-0073

Spring Housecleaning Days Are Here!
Let Us Help You With the Redecorating
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
PAINTERS and PAPERHANGERS
PHONE 4-3635

EASTER GIFTS
Greeting Cards—Bibles
Exquisite Handkerchiefs
Davis & Nye's Book Store
60 BANK STREET

DELMAR'S
HOME MADE CANDY SHOP
85 East Main St., Waterbury, Conn.
Attractive Specialties for Easter
See These Women's New Spring
HAND BAGS
in the New Shades, Especially
LONDON TAN
Every One Handsomely Fitted
$1.98 — $2.98 — $3.98
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Beautiful Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for Easter. Orders carefully packed and promptly delivered.
SAXE & FLOTO
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

For Easter
Millinery—
and Smart New Accessories
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street, Waterbury

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Corner Mulberry Street
Phone Vernon 4030

Plaza 1707 *Custom Corsets*
JULIA FEIG
CORSET SHOP
Julia Feig's Adjustable Girdle will slenderize your figure for your Spring Suits and Dresses.
329 N. CHARLES STREET

Awnings Lawn Furniture
Venetian Blinds Window Shades
STURDIFOLD
Awnings & Shade Co., Inc.
Ph. Ver 2010 15 W. Preston St.

SMITH & CO., Florists
ETHEL R. SIECK
A Lovely Array of
Easter Plants and Artistic Corsages
1822 N. Charles Street Phone Vernon 4896

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Visit our rearranged Furniture Floor
See the Maple Room and the New Home
Whitney's
ALBANY, NEW YORK

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Avenue at Quail Street
Tel. 4-4163

HOAG & TAYLOR
Men's Wear
Try our ROAMER HAT
Very Light Weight

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Green Houses
Albany, N. Y. Western Ave.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

ALBERT E. OLIVER
INCORPORATED
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
206 Central Ave., Albany

Converse and Leighton
74 North Pearl Street
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

Ainslie Hewett, Inc.
The Place You Have Always Hoped to Find
Dining Room in the Wellington Hotel

SPRING SUITS and TOPCOATS
HATS and FURNISHINGS
Boyce and Milwain
66-68 STATE STREET ALBANY, N. Y.

▲ See Our ▲
NEW STYLES
DRESSES, COATS, SUITS
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

SPECIALS
For Good Friday
HOT CROSS BUNS
For Easter
ANGEL FOOD CAKES
A. Hagaman & Co., Bakers
ALBANY, N. Y. TROY, N. Y.

Let us provide you
AN AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
and let the savings pay for it.
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN INC.
Equip. Dept., 256 Lark St. 4-9114

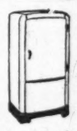
NEW YORK

AUBURN

LuNette SHOP
WOMEN'S WEAR AND ACCESSORIES
129 GENESEE ST AUBURN, N. Y.
Bostonian Shoes
Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men
Shoe and Luggage Shop
3 STATE ST AUBURN, N. Y.
Marshalaise Shoes
for Women
TRUNKS TRAVEL GOODS

INSURANCE
Automobile—Fire—Compensation
Dividend-Paying Companies
MERTON L. BENTLY
61 GENESEE STREET AUBURN, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 3144

CHATFIELD'S
at 1 Mary Street Phone 1797
Offer High Grade
Dry Cleaning
at Reasonable Prices
FINE CLOTHING
STETSON HATS, ARROW SHIRTS, NETTLETON SHOES
INTERWOVEN HOSE
EGBERTS
AUBURN, N. Y.



NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
FRED RONDINA
Fine Furniture
60 State St. Auburn, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

You'll Lead the
EASTER PARADE
in a Smart, New Spring Suit from
McLEAN'S

THE DIAMOND
is the Birthstone for April
What More Pleasing and Lasting Gift?
DARROW-DAVIS
Quality Jewelers
80 COURT STREET

Hurray! For Spring and Lovely New Shoes From
Vosburg's CORRECT SHOES
904 PRESS BUILDING
The logical place to purchase shoes is where correct fitting is a specialty.

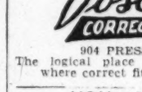
YOU ARE INVITED
to attend our opening sale, at our newly remodeled and most attractive Paint Store and Wall Paper Salon, on April 16, 17 and 18.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS
The Lawrence Paint Co.
BINGHAMTON ENDICOTT

New Hats - Hats Remodeled
Dresses
Venus Corsets
KENTNER & YOUNG
114 Court Street Dial 2-6052

BRONXVILLE

Easter Greetings
Matrix Shoes
Spring Requirements in Shoes for All the Family
HANDBAGS—PHOENIX HOSE—SLIPPERS
PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
118 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED



Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

jeanne valentine
Paris Designer for Hats
111 and 69 Pondfield Road

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2336 145 Parkway Road

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

CEDAR STREET GARAGE
INCORPORATED
Complete Automobile Maintenance
See us about
Special Spring Service
14 CEDAR STREET TEL. 3223—2251

FREE DELIVERY
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Phone 1484 1485
FAMILY FOOD STORE
104 PONDFIELD ROAD

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. **Grant 7431, 10 to 3 daily.**
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE
NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

Claremont Shop
MILLINERY
DRESSES
COATS
SUITS
475 Main Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.

EDWARDS
Modern Department Store in Three Progressive Cities . . .
Save With the Thousands Who Save With Edwards.
Syracuse Rochester Buffalo

The Children's Shop
1527 Hertel Avenue, Cor. Wellington Rd.
Attractive
Easter Coats, Hats, Dresses
BOYS' SUITS
Soft Toys, Novelties

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware
Mrs. Fay S. Higley
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
HOTEL BUFFALO

Flowers appropriate for the Easter Festival
Colonial Flower Shop
196 Delaware Avenue WA. 5310

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
D & H Lackawanna Donner-Hanna
COAL ◆ COKE
Local and Long Distance Moving
202 VOHLERS AVE GA. 0193

JOS. W. OEHLER
Custom Tailor
Easter Suits and Overcoats
Made to Measure
46 Hempstead Avenue PA. 7225
Langfield, near Bailey
LAREAU & CAUL
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
For Women
FLORSHEIM and BOSTONIAN SHOES
For Men
65 GRANT STREET LI 5973

W. L. PARNELL
Choice
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Butter—Eggs—Cheese
Preserves and Canned Goods
165 LONGMEADOW RD., EGGERTSVILLE
PARKSIDE 9881

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

BUFFALO
(Continued)

GEORGE GRADER
'blue coal'
Semet-Solvay Coke
Light Carting
51 W. NORTHRUP PL. PA. 6796

Perm-O-Tect Mothproofing Co.
An unsurpassable
PERMANENT MOTHPROOF
Five Years Insurance Policy Guarantee
One Application Lasts a Lifetime
298 DELAWARE AVENUE WA. 7889
Expert Work on Upholstery and Rug Cleaning.

CORTLAND

DUNN COAL CO.
Finish the season with
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"the Coal That Satisfies."
126 ELM STREET TEL. 48

GLENS FALLS

"The Store of Cheerful Service"
We specialize in ladies' Ready-to-Wear, lingerie, hosiery and a complete line of Infants and Children's Clothing.
See Our Easter Offerings.
MERKEL & GELMAN
Glens Falls, N. Y.

Queensbury Beauty Shop
ZOTOS *and* JAMAL
Machineless
PERMANENT WAVING
Mrs. Herbert Morehouse
Hotel Queensbury Telephone 2-3614

GLOVERSVILLE

NEW ENNA JETTICK
$5 *Spring Styles Are Ready for Your Inspection* $6
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

GOLD STRIPE
Silk Stockings
Chiffon and Service 79c
ARGERSINGER'S
EASTER MILK CHOCOLATES
NOVELTIES
Fancy Boxes of
Whitman's, Page & Shaw
Durand Chocolates
BOSTON CANDY STORE
29 NORTH MAIN STREET

Ladies' Smartly Casual Coats
for Easter
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 Church Street

Peck Floral Company
105 North Main Street
Flowers for All Occasions
MEMBERS OF F. T. D.

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
at
COLLINS & STILWELL
PHONE 2090—2091

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

C. J. STONER STUDIO
C. J. STONER, A. I. D.
Interior Decorators and Furnishers
"Complete Interiors"
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

ITHACA

Patapar
Vegetable
Parchment
ATWATER'S
109 E. State St.
Phone 2761

Flowers
Steele—Lounsbery
409 College Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

New Easter Suits and Dresses
$19.95
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

Timely Clothes for Young Men and Men Who Never Grow Old.
John A. Jones
MEN'S WEAR
305 N. MAIN STREET

For Fashion-Right
Easter Apparel
Visit
Nelson's Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

See the New 1936
CROSLEY SHELVADOR
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
at the
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
13-15 E. THIRD ST. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
13 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

Brownbilt Shoes
for Men and Women
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Boys and Girls
Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMONS
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2958 DELAWARE AVE. KENMORE, N. Y.

Office 91 Euclid Ave. Phone Ri 6140
JOHN WILES
Coal and Coke
KENMORE, N. Y.

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies for Children
Easter Styles for All
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE RI 2064

LARCHMONT

LOVELY
EASTER CARDS
at
Larchmont Book Shoppe
1023 PALMER AVENUE
LENDING LIBRARY

Long Island

BALDWIN

WICK'S — *Florist*
Large Assortment of
Easter Plants
Cut Flowers — Corsages
Telegraph your order. Member F. D. S.
We Deliver Tel. Freeport 6028
SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

ERNEST Your Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Individual Styles $4.50 up
Baldwin Theatre Bldg. Freeport 4202

BAYSIDE

Bobby's Beauty Shop

Try our Combination Permanent Waves—beautiful top waves, tight curls on ends.
213-11 41 AVENUE
2 doors west of Bell Ave.
Tel. Bayside 9-6215

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571,1572

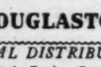
FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of
Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FLUSHING

FOR EASTER
Sherry's, Schrafft's and Whitman's Chocolates
at
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41 Avenue
Opposite Murray Hill Station
Phone Flushing 9-1701—9-7203



Spring Apparel and all the Necessary Accessories at Budget Prices
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Boulevard
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FREEPORT

Hats, Dresses, Coats
Altered or Remodeled to New Smartness
ALMA ELLYSON
Also
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling
60 So. Main St. Phone Free. 4639
Up One Flight

Your Easter Outfit
Must Have the Right Foundation
Corsets—Girdles—Brassieres
that are Comfortable and Fit Right. Graduate Corsetiere in attendance. Alterations and Fittings are free.
CAROL GREEN'S
60 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT, N. Y.

The Parade of the New Spring Fashions
- New Shapes
- Smart Trims
- Spring Colors

$1.95 up
Pearl's Millinery
84 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

For the Entire Family
We Specialize in Fitting the Narrow Foot
Leibert's Shoes
89 So. Main St. Freeport

Viebrock's
40 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
CANDY and SPECIAL NOVELTIES—BOXES
for EASTER
Nancy Lane — Novia — Page & Shaw
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationers
Easter Cards
10 CHURCH STREET Ph. Freeport 2458

Barasch's
61 South Main Street, Freeport
Clothing Specialists

Sharlene's
"The Individual Dress Shop"
Where the Newest Fashions Are Shown.
62 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

HOUBIGANT'S — NEW GARDENIA FACE POWDER *and* PERFUME
exclusively at
FREEPORT COSMETIC SHOP
76 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT, N. Y.
EASTER CARDS *for Every Member of the Family.*

Smart New Styles
for Spring
Goldman Shoe Shop
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
for Men and Women
KALI-STEN-IKS for Children
84 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

Freshen up for EASTER. Our Tailoring and Cleaning Service can do wonders with your clothes.
C. V. BOLLER CO.
Tailors and Cleaners
70 So. Grove St. Phone Freeport 3098

Your Easter Accessories at VAN ROON'S
● Blouses ● Skirts ● Gloves
● Hosiery ● Corsets ● Lingerie
Van Roon's
HOSIERY - CORSETS - LINGERIE - GLOVES
LYNBROOK 25 Atlantic Ave.
HEMPSTEAD 7A Main Street
FREEPORT—90 So. Main St.

FLOWERS *for* EASTER

A Message of Joy and Love
A. Adam & Daughters
53 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 2435

THE IRVING SHOP
INCORPORATED
Clothier—Hatter—Haberdasher
Is Showing
NEW SPRING STYLES for MEN
80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

HARRY'S MEN'S SHOP
"Freeport's Finest Store"
CLOTHING, HATS
HABERDASHERY, SHOES
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
85 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

HEMPSTEAD

Phone Hempstead 464
Woods
INCORPORATED
Jewelers
284 FULTON AVENUE
Open a Charge Account Hempstead, L. I.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Telephone Hempstead 521 Estab. 1904
Certified
COLD STORAGE
100% Protection
M. BREWER & CO., INC.
FURRIERS
243 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.

BETTY MARIE
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
HATS OF DISTINCTION

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370

HEMPSTEAD 2323
NIDDRIE-FOSS TIRE CORP.
Distributors of
GOODRICH TIRES
and PHILCO BATTERIES
TEXACO GAS and OIL
Franklin and Nedell Streets
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask about our Budget Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

Amityville	Amityville 1060
Bellmore	Wantagh 700
East Rockaway	Lynbrook 2777
Farmingdale	Farmingdale 12
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport	Freeport 2820
Hempstead	Hempstead 635
Jamaica	Jamaica 6-7900
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood	Glenmore 5-8672
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil	Cedarhurst 0224

Ice Cream Candies
Holiday Novelties, Luncheon
Next to Hempstead Bank
Röpke Schraft Candies
CONFECTIONERY
50 MAIN STREET
Phone Hempstead 6109-5895

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING
REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

A Complete Line of Better
STREET and AFTERNOON DRESSES
Sensibly Priced, $5.98 to $16.98
MRS. FANNIE KAPLAN
MILLERS
261 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
NEW SMART SPRING MILLINERY
Suits — Dresses — Blouses — Skirts
Youthful Half Sizes
QUEEN QUALITY *for Women*
NUNN-BUSH *for Men*
KALI-STEN-IKS and
FOOT-FORM SHOES *for Children*
New Spring Novelties in All New Colors and Styles

BROCKTON SHOE CO.
28 GLEN ST. GLEN COVE
14 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD
Home of GOSSARD Corsets
LILY OF FRANCE RENGO BELT
NEMO FLEX P. N. PRACTICAL FRONT
Fitting by Graduate Corsetieres
Vanity Fair Hosiery and Underwear
Gloves, Negligees

THE BETTY SHOP
22 MAIN STREET Hempstead 2979

The Frock & Bonnett Shoppe
255 Fulton Avenue
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Perfectly Fitted Without Extra Charge

TELEPHONE HEMPSTEAD 8168
We specialize in stouts and odd sizes.
Le Rose SHOPS INC
"Where Fashions Are in Bloom"
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Ensembles
Largest Assortment Ever Presented
12 MAIN STREET

Tel. Hempstead 616 Established Over 30 Years
THE ORIGINAL
DR. S. M. HARRIS
OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS
40 Main St., Hempstead (1 flight up)
(in the same building with GRANT'S)
Main Office: New York City
Be sure to look for the initials S. M.
Not connected with any other optical office in Nassau County.

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
CHRIS. TRUELSON
DODGE *and* PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Wheel Aligning Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq., L. I.
Phone Hempstead 6100

HUNTINGTON

Fashion Park Clothes — Stetson Hats — Arrow Shirts
YORK & JOHNSON
339 New York Avenue
Tel. Hunt. 2093
Home of
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Marianne Stocking Shop
347 New York Avenue

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

ENNA JETTICK
and Red Cross Shoes
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
Special Department for Children
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
Roosevelt Ave., Cor. 83rd Street

LAURA JEAN
Smart Apparel for Women and Misses.
Visit our new Sportswear Department
37-58 82nd Street Hav. 9-4380

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8411

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

PURITAN LAUNDRY
We do complete family service, specializing in
Flat Work—Finished Work
Rough Dry—Piece Work
8408 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8360

EDMAR
MILLINERY SHOPS
82-17 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49
OPEN EVENINGS

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37th Avenue
Greeting Cards—Artificial Flowers
Bridge Accessories—Gifts
Newtown 9-8391 Adjoining Public Library

MOSHER & HOWELL
3712 82ND STREET
Outfit Your Children for Easter
Dresses, Gloves, Socks, Underwear, Boys' Suits, etc.

A Few Suggestions for
EASTER GIFTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS
Swank Collar and Tie Sets, Buckles, Key Chains and Full Dress Sets
FOR WOMEN
Kreisler Roll Top Compacts
JACOB FRIEDMAN
Watchmaker—Jeweler
4048 82nd Street

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd at 147th St., Flushing Fl. 9-0062-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

COLONY DRUG CO.
The Only Real Cut-Rate Drug Store
Cosmetics and Perfumes
37-29 82nd Street Hav. 9-0909

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

The Lillian Shop
Dresses - Coats - Suits
Headquarters for Youthful Stouts
3745 82nd Street Tel. Hav. 9-3240

JAMAICA

Jamaica 6-1397 *We Deliver Anywhere*
Say it with Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 NEW YORK AVENUE
Bus Terminal Building

For DEPENDABILITY
and ECONOMICAL OPERATION
Faultless OIL BURNER CO.
170-34 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Republic 9-3819
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0219
for REPAIRING, REMODELING, and DRY AIR COLD STORAGE

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 Street

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Easter Hats
Ratner's Millinery Now Showing
1 Flight Up 375 Sunrise Highway

SHIRLEY SHOP
Special Sale of
Sanforized-Shrunk
and Seersucker Dresses and Hooverettes for Street, House or Garden. 1.00
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

Sales **RADIO** *Service*
M. W. OBERMILLER
Featuring EMERSON RADIO and Other Short Wave Reception Sets
Station WIXAL
Interesting to All Monitor Readers
CALL LYNBROOK 8899 230 Atlantic Ave.

It Is Easter Time at
L. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
New Spring Showing of Boys', Girls' and Infants' Wear
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

GEORGE F. BECHSTEIN
INSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE, FIRE and ALL LINES OF INSURANCE
8 E. Fairview Avenue
Phone Valley Stream 5617

SAMUEL F. HEMING
FLORIST
Easter Plants and Flowers
CORSAGES
5 West Valley Stream Boulevard
We Telegraph Flowers
Telephone Valley Stream 9864

GREVERT'S SHOE STORE

FEATURING Buster Brown, Air Step, and Florsheim Children's Shoes in narrow widths.
174 ROCKAWAY AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 858

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
Largest Dealers of
Kelvinator Refrigerators
in Suffolk County
There's a Reason!

QUEENS VILLAGE

QUEENS VILLAGE AWNING & SHADE CO.
VENETIAN BLINDS
Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners—Table Pads
214-13 Jamaica Avenue Tel. Hollis 5-7187

FAUST BROS.
Queen's Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

Selby's Dress Shop
Smart Dresses for Less Money
SPRING COATS AND SUITS
Tel. HO. 5-3576-W. 214-77 JAMAICA AVE.

Philece Gowns
"SMART THINGS TO WEAR"
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
Queens Theatre Building
Queens Village

BITTNER'S
"FAIR DEAL" MARKET
Groceries — Prime Meats
Poultry and Provisions
218-28 Hempstead Ave. Tel. HOllis 5-4670

Easter Outfits
for Boys and Young Men
BERT'S BOYS' SHOP
217-06 JAMAICA AVE.

The Lars
Super Service Station
214-30 JAMAICA AVE. HOLLIS 5-9632
Now is the time to prepare your car for Summer Driving.
We give to all our Monitor patrons—10% discount on all purchases made at our station.
Gas, Oil, Tires, Tubes, Accessories, etc.

Queens Upholstery Shop
We Have on Display
Our Spring Line of Slip Covers and Draperies
215-33 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Missouri 7-0249
C. H. Millstein

Samuel Schneider
FURS Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Cold Storage.
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Opp. L. I. R. R., Queens Village, N. Y.
Call or Phone MIssouri 7-0527

Exclusive But Not Expensive
QUEENS HAT SHOPPE
214-75 Jamaica Avenue

SOL ROSEMAN
SHOES
Alteration Sale
Now Going On
FLORSHEIMS $6.87
RED CROSS $5.45
218-10 JAMAICA AVE.

RICHMOND HILL

A Complete Line the Finest Brands of
CORSETS—CORSELETTES
BRASSIERES
Hosiery — Lingerie
FELLER'S LADIES SHOPPE
102-59 Jamaica Avenue

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

Walk-Over
1936 CABANA
Smartly patterned with verified perforations and stitching. Your choice of several styles and colors.

TOLLEY'S
Established 1905 Phone 2-1752 R H
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

LUCK & SCHMITT
DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

J. J. AGNES
OPTOMETRIST
108-06 Jamaica Avenue
PHONE RICH. HILL 2-5769

PLUMBING—HEATING
GAS CO. DEALER
OIL BURNER
INSTALLATIONS
ALEX. LIST
8558 118th Street
Virginia 7-1118

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
NOW Featuring HATS at $1.85
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8360

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Phones: Richmond Hill 2-8017
Virginia 7-1888
RICHARD BOHM, General Manager
GEORGE J. DOTTERWEICH
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Brazing, Cutting
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING
Generators, Starters, Ignition and Parts, Fender and Body Work, Authorized Willard Storage Batteries, Sales—Recharging
111-20 JAMAICA AVENUE

A Machineless Permanent WAVE
Manufactured by ZOTOS $6.50
No Wires—No Electricity
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

The ALBEE FRENCH CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
Furs Cleaned, Remodeled and Stored
Protect your Winter Clothes from moths. Have them cleaned by the Albee Cleaners.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
113-19 MYRTLE AVE. VIRGINIA 7-3618

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Spruce Up for Spring
Smart Furnishings Ready for Easter.
DUNLAP HATS—NOW $5.00
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
9105 Jamaica Avenue

ROCKVILLE CENTER

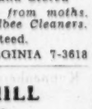
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815
31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Permanent Wave of Distinction

PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd. Tel. Rockville Centre 21

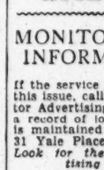
CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS **COAL** KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Permanent Waving
Telephone
Rockville Centre 43



MOLIETTA *Beauty Shop*
113 NORTH PARK AVENUE

Homestead Candies
PETER RABBIT IS HERE AGAIN!
Home-made Easter Eggs, Bunnies, Baskets, Novelties and Candies
30 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749



HERMAN BROWN
Easter Apparel for Men
9 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

FOR EASTER
Bob Hopkins
Specialist in Hosiery and Gloves
20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

BETTY HARRIS
Expert Corsetiere

Corsets, Corselettes
Brassieres and Bandeaus
of the Finest Makes
288 MERRICK ROAD R. V. C. 4008

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

EASTER . . .
New Accessories for your Suit or Dress. New Silk Hosiery colors to complete your outfit.
THE PRISCILLA
205 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes - Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692
Are you looking for a Hairdresser, Madame?
THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4056
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

THE ELITE

A Complete Line of New Spring Apparel for Ladies and Children for Easter
17 N. Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 107

The Store of Satisfaction
MARIANNE'S
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES—HATS
Open Evenings Except Wednesday
Merrick Road at Village Ave. R. V. C. 2612

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 1810
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

EASTER PLANTS
EASTER FLOWERS
EASTER HAPPINESS
THOMAS SKINNER
FRIENDLY ELMS
GREENHOUSES
West Post Road Telephone 1698

MILLWOOD

Millwood Coal Co., Inc.
Millwood, N. Y. Telephone Briarcliff 2171
AUTHORIZED SWIFT'S AGENT
for their entire line of Red Steer Fertilizers (complete plant food) and
VIGORO
SPECIAL SALE
Cast Stone Garden Ornaments

MOUNT VERNON

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9431
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

THE Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

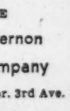
INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK. 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

WILLIAM J. FEE
COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

A Thought Now About Your
Spring Requirements in Furs
Will Save You Money—and Avoid Rush and Delay Later
Consult BEREY
(Fur Craftsman of Reliability)
Prospect, cor. Crary Ave. Oakwood 2354

Mme. BLAND



Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

WHITNEY SHIRTS
The Edson Lewis Co.
CLOTHIERS—HABERDASHERS
21 South Fourth Avenue

Well-Dressed Women Can Shop Economically at
Fay's Dress Shoppe
COATS, DRESSES and SUITS
1081½ FOURTH AVE. Oakwood 3473
Opposite Fennell's

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

We Meet All Trains at Columbus Ave. Station
N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Station
Bar and Night Service
CHESTER HILL TAXI SERVICE
CADILLAC and PACKARD LIMOUSINES for all Occasions
OAK. 0014
1 SOUTH COLUMBUS AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

NEW ROCHELLE

I. B. COHEN
AGENTS FOR
BURBERRY OF LONDON
HICKEY-FREEMAN
Clothes for Men
BOYS' CLOTHES
ACCESSORIES
507 Main Street New Rochelle 7100

Why Experiment?
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
825 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

ROCHELLE BEAUTY SALON

PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Artistic Hair Dressing
Tel. HAMILTON 5183
527 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

SPRING OPENING!
Lovely New Millinery
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
Harriet Bach
12 Division Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES
LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 MAIN STREET New Rochelle 5549

Wolfe-Dahms
HATS
Formerly with
Bonwit Teller and Joseph
Ready-to-Wear Custom Order
Two Hamilton Avenue at North Avenue
New Rochelle 5477

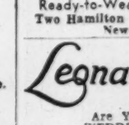
Leonard Talner
JEWELER
Are You Looking For WEDDING PRESENTS?
Beautiful Gorham Sterling Silverware will solve your GIFT PROBLEM
565 MAIN STREET Phone N. R. 3692

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
Optometrist
ROOM 308
PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE 6806

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5656



Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Cake Box
Tea Room
MARY A. NASH, Prop.
DELICIOUS FOOD—COURTEOUS SERVICE
—CATERING
WEDDINGS—RECEPTIONS—BRIDGES
111 Centre Avenue N. R. 6113

SEE NEXT PAGE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

● INSURANCE ●

For Persons, Places or Things

LIFE— Compensation—Burglary
ANNUITIES— Fire, Automobile, etc.

HERBERT J. GRANT
55 John Street, New York, N. Y. Beekman 3-9400
170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. Hamilton 4921

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street — Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The Most HEAT, with the Least ATTENTION, at the LOWEST COST.

NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
Also Nuroco Heating Oil

COLLOM'S
"Clothes for Town and Country"
Outstanding Spring Models in Dressy Sport, Afternoon and Evening Dresses
TEN LOCKWOOD AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
Lamps and Shades
—Novelties—
"Everything for Gift Giving"
Main Street at Maple Avenue NEW ROCHELLE 998

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

82 Centre Avenue (one flight up) — Telephone New Rochelle 4317
NEW ROCHELLE
HOUSE of MUSIC
Formerly of Brunswick Shop
Musical Merchandise and Service
For Teacher, Student, Musician and Orchestra
We Specialize in Piano Tuning and Repairing

ONITE
The Scientific Method of Laundering
For cleaner, brighter clothes and fabrics with longer life.
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
NEW ROCHELLE 9800

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
P. SCHUMACHER, *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

MAY'S HAT STUDIO
ONE BOULEVARD, ROCHELLE PARK
at North Avenue
MRS. ROBERT JONES, *Mgr.*
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
One Price $1.75
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Sat. 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Painting and Decorating
HENRY WISCHMAN
30 Spruce Street New Rochelle 774-J

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment
Call SEdgwick 3-0909

TO THE LADIES!
An invitation is extended to view the latest creations in
HATS
in your own home.
Tel. TRemont 2-2954
for appointment.
Paula and Emanuel Schrader
1834 Phelan Place
BRONX NEW YORK

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

German-Scandinavian-American
BARBER SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Haircutting
Private Service in Your Home
311 69TH STREET R. O. CHRISTENSEN

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
Hardware, House Furnishings, Paints and Supplies
LOCKSMITHS
ELECTRICAL WORK
BUCKMINSTER 2-7714
865 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Millinery
The Bunny Hat Shop
7712 FIFTH AVENUE
Sherman Millinery
8104 FIFTH AVENUE
FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
3 BRANCHES
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
SHORE ROAD 5-1605

Easter Cards
Gifts—Novelties
Stationery—Books
DARLING & GRIMLER
336 FLATBUSH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

Brooklyn (Continued)

Green Lantern Gift Shop
668 Nostrand Avenue
Distinctive Easter Cards and Gifts
Nevins 8-3777

Easter Cards
MASKIN'S
1023 Flatbush Avenue
Near Loew's Kings Theatre
DENNISON GOODS AND PARTY FAVORS

Rosedale Florist
Flowers of Quality
921 OCEAN AVE., Corner Church Ave.
SOL ANTON, Mgr. Buckminster 2-7818

Lester Bros.
7306 FIFTH AVENUE
EASTER WEAR
See our special group of Dresses at $6.95
Gloves, Hosiery, Handbags, Slips

THE GREY SHOP
Do you knit or would you like to learn? If so drop in to see our lovely new summer yarns. Lessons free. And the new spring clothes, jewelry, scarfs and hankies will intrigue you.
823 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

Calling All Cars!
to the New
DIAMOND SERVICE STATION
COMPUTING GASOLINE PUMPS — COMPLETE LUBRICATION SERVICE
6401 FORT HAMILTON PARKWAY

Joel's
EASTER FEATURES
for Men
Suits $19.75, Topcoats $17.50
Manhattan Shirts—Interwoven Hose
Hickok Belts and Suspenders
7624 Fifth Avenue

Established Over Twenty-five Years
CALLAS BROS.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
615 Nostrand Avenue, cor. Bergen Street
Lafayette 3-1198-1199

HIGHWAY HAND LAUNDRY
We Do Work of Every Description
535 Kings Highway
Esplanade 5-1141

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
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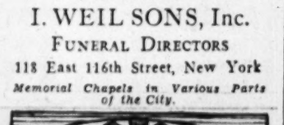

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NEW YORK (Continued)

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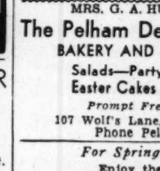

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NEW YORK (Continued)

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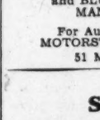

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NEW YORK (Continued)

UTICA (Continued)

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NEW YORK (Continued)

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

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All $1.95
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HIS daily prayer, for better understanding in acts than in words, was simply doing good.—WHITTIER.

Daily Features

THE style shows the man. Whether in speaking or writing, a gentleman is always known by his style.—LATIN PROVERB.

Cartoons of the Week

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Progress From Middle Ages?

—Scott in Portland Oregonian

Customer

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal

Say! Who Says Practice Makes Perfect?

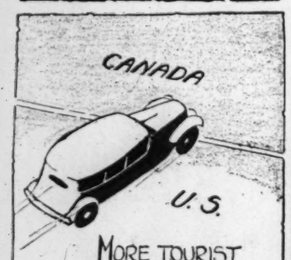
—Russell in Los Angeles Times

Design for Spring Planting

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Working an Old Racket

Worth Knowing



MORE TOURIST TRAFFIC CROSSES THE U.S.-CANADIAN BORDER THAN ANY OTHER INT'L BOUNDARY

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

I

1. Cryptogram

A Cryptogram—the aristocrat of puzzles today—may be defined as a form of "cipher-writing" in which each letter in a sentence is represented throughout by another letter. A few hints for beginners are given on this first Cryptogram:

ABC DEFF GEHI JKL MBFNEHO

BG P QSARJBOSPT BS QERKLS

TLMMPOL DEFF HBJ BHFA

ULLR ABCS DEJM PFLSJ, VCJ

ABC DEFF VL LFPJLI PJ

GEHIEHO JKL MBFCJEBH.

Note first the single letter "P." Single letters usually mean an A, an I, or an O, and usually in the order given. So let us substitute A for each P in this message. Now note the two 3-letter words "JKL." Such repeated 3-letter words often turn out to be either AND or THE. Since we have already guessed that the letter P stands for A, our next guess would be that the 3-letter word JKL might stand for "THE." Try this, and with two vowels, plus two common letters, T and H, see if you cannot complete this cryptic message without referring to the answer elsewhere on this page.

2. Word Square

Another popular form of puzzle is known as the "form." Here we have one of the most simple, a word square. Definitions are given below for words to be filled in, each of which should read the same across and downward. 1, a hollow muscular organ; 2, a lighted coal; 3, to misuse; 4, variant of rosin; 5, inclination.

3. Letter Changing

Here's fun. Changing one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, it is possible to change DOG to CAT, as —Dog, Dot, Cot, Cat. Now, following the same rule, try changing SLOW to FAST —and see how fast you can do it.

4. Letter Juggling

The six letters E, L, I, N, S, and T can be transposed or juggled to form at least six different six-letter words. How many can you find by yourself without referring to the answers?

5. Rebus

Here is another popular type of puzzle. Picture rebuses have been popular since the days of the ancients. We shall confine our attention to typographical symbols. Study the position of the two letters below. They represent a 9-letter word, and a clue is given in the verse below:

UD

What makes old Sherlock Holmes so blue?
He has not yet.....the clue.

[Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

THE name *Thwaite* stands for a "clearing of the forest," or "open land." But in this simpler form it has several variants which are due to mispronunciation or eccentric spelling, as in *Twaite, Twite, Dwight,* and *Thoyts.* Its compounds have also suffered, for we find *Branthwaite* and *Branwaite, Micklethwaite* and *Michaelwaite,* and *Postlethwaite* and *Posselwhite.* Now *Thistlethwaite* means a "land-clearing where thistles grow." But in the south of England the name suffers a change to *Thistlewood,* and so becomes meaningless.

Many variant names are due to contraction. Thus among names ending in *gate* we find *Northgate* and *Norkett, Foregate* and *Forkett, Claygate* and *Cleggett, Postgate* and *Poskitt,* as well as *Felgate* for "fieldgate."

Through corrupt forms, hundreds of other surnames disguise their real meaning. Notable examples of this are to be found in names which originally ended in *house.* Thus the name *Stannas* was corrupted from *Stonehouse, Bellous* from *Bellhouse, Dyas* from *Dyehouse, Brockis* from *Brookhouse, Dallas* from *Dalehouse, Charteris* from *Charterhouse, Loftus* from *Lofthouse;* while *Salters* is for *Salthouse, Roddis* for the *roydhouse* (*royd,* "a clearing in the forest"). Then *Bonest* is for *bone-house* or *charnel-house.*

Daily Anecdote

The Common Touch

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Henry IV of France went into distant provinces he was wont to stop peasants on the road to inquire where they were going, what they sold, and what they received for it.

A proud attendant expressed astonishment that a king would engage in such a commonplace occupation. To this Henry replied:

"The kings of France, my predecessors, thought themselves dishonored in knowing the value of a teston. With respect to myself, I am anxious to know what is the value of half a denier and what difficulty the poor have to get it, so that they may not be taxed beyond their means."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

A Substitute

Question: An article in our by-laws lists as officers the members of the executive board and six other officers, including the librarian, and states: "The new executive board shall meet . . . each year to select the clerk, treasurer, librarian, and Sunday school superintendent." Can the executive board, with the consent of the membership, elect a regular substitute librarian without incorporating the werds "a substitute librarian" in the bylaw listing the officers? No provision is made in the bylaws for substitute librarian. The board is given general supervision of the work of the Reading Room.

Answer: The board may elect or appoint a substitute librarian, and may do it at the same meeting, and in the same way that it elects the officers specified in the bylaws; but under the bylaws, the substitute librarian would not be an officer.

What They Say

Ventriloquists

"We have many ventriloquists in our public life: in literature, in religion, in politics. By ventriloquists, I mean people who talk in a deep, menacing tone from the emotional entrails, rather than from the rational skull. . . . In the months to come, with political issues paramount, we may expect to hear the deep stomach tones of the professional terrorizer." — *Christopher Morley.*

Culture

"The State of Washington, and not Massachusetts as might be thought, has the highest standard of intellectual culture. California rates second and Oregon third. These have a very low birth-rate."—*Albert E. Wiggam.*

Musical Training

"Music should have its proper place in the schools. We should have intelligent training in it."—*Olin Downs.*

High Aim

"When we see a failure, we should always admire it, if it has aimed high."—*William Lyon Phelps.*

Very Confidential!

Monitor Camera Club, From E. Freeman Jones, Medford, Mass.

"Tsk! Tsk! I Can't Believe It!"

In Lighter Vein

Astonished

A little fellow was on a visit to his uncle and grandfather.

"Uncle," he said, after his grandfather had left the room, "how old is grandpa?"

"I couldn't tell you," answered his uncle, "without looking it up in the family Bible."

"My word!" gasped the child, "is he old enough to be mentioned in the Bible?"—*Tit-Bits.*

To Begin With

"Young man, I wish you would cut down on your college expenses."

"What about dispensing with my books?"

Needn't Worry

The manager of a cinema was interviewing an applicant for the position of attendant. After asking the man several questions as to his suitability for the job, he finally demanded: "What would you do in case of fire?"

"Oh," said the man, "don't worry about me, I'd soon get out."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Cause

Mother: "Why are you making faces at that bulldog?"

Small Child (wailing): "He started it."—*Toronto Globe.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

The Service Lady

I RECEIVED a card one day on which was the snapshot of a woman; and under the picture was the wording, "At Your Service." The next day this woman appeared at my door to tell me she carried in her basket all sorts of darning and patching materials, and she would be glad if I would give her a trial at any such work.

She carried little rolls of threads she had raveled from silk hose, and one color exactly matched a pair of hose I had snagged. And such lovely darning she did! She had a piece of blue serge that matched 10-year-old Don's suit near enough to put a patch in the underpart of the leg where he had caught it on a barbed wire. From her long string of buttons she was able to match the button that was off my husband's overcoat.

She had earned a dollar before she left my house, and had done much service for me. Now I call and tell her what I need done, and she has time to collect the right materials. Her house-to-house service keeps her busy and provides her with a living.—Mrs. M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: When the New Deal's alphabet soup has been drained there will be found in the bottom of the bowl a large and succulent I. O. U.

Punch: A woman writer mentions that fox furs are absolutely waterproof. This explains why you never see a fox carrying an umbrella.

Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal: When political parties are not throwing hats in the ring, they're passing them around.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. You will find the solving of a cryptogram or cipher message will not only keep your wits alert, but you will be elated at finding the solution.

2. Heart, Ember, Abuse, Resen, Trend.

3. Slow, Slot, Soot, Moot, Most, Mast, Fast.

4. Listen, Silent, Enlist, Tinsel, Inlets, Linest.

5. U near the D (Unearthed)

Odds and Ends

Water on the Stove

It is impossible to throw a few drops of water on a red hot stove! The water can never touch the stove. What is seen is a few drops rolling rapidly over the surface, gradually getting smaller and smaller until they disappear. What actually happens is that the bottom of the drop changes at once to steam or vapor on coming close to the hot surface; and this vapor is supplied by the drop as it gradually goes away.

First American Almanac

The first American almanac was printed in 1639 by Stephen Daye, at Cambridge, Mass., under the title, "An Almanac calculated for New England by Mr. William Pierce, Mariner."

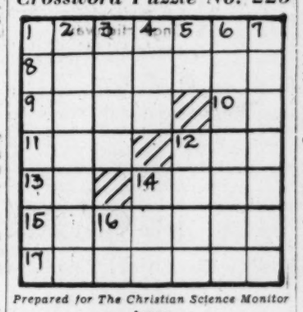
S. P. C. A.

The first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was the Royal Society which was founded in England in 1824. Germany, France, and the United States followed in chronological order.

Jezebel

The first woman letter-writer on record was Queen Jezebel, the wife of Ahab. The story is told in I Kings 21: 5-10.

Crossword Puzzle No. 225



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Pertaining to the roof of the mouth
8. Order of arachnids
9. Tear
10. Doctor (abbr.)
11. Devoured
12. Floor-covering
13. Accomplish
14. Rodents
15. Surrounds
17. Most beloved

Down

1. Displayed ostentatiously
2. Inflammable liquid
3. Narrow way
4. Skull
5. Musical note
6. Alleges
7. Greatest
12. Ascend
14. Spoil
16. Calcium: chem. symbol

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Give and It Shall Be Given Unto You'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ashington, Eng.

IN answer to an advertisement, a young woman gained a position in a town where she was a complete stranger. A lady and her niece shared their home with her, and very soon the three became stanch friends.

After some time the aunt passed on, but the bonds of friendship between the remaining two grew closer than ever. Then, after further happy years together, the niece needed careful nursing day and night; and her friend, without any thought of self, resigned her good position and gave her service to the one in need.

The ministering friend, having "cast her bread upon the waters," found that it returned to her after a few days; for the home and a comfortable income were bequeathed to her. Nor was this all, for her employers (a co-operative society) sent her an intimation that her position awaited her as soon as she wished to take up her duties again.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Abbot Aelfric and the Bible

AELFRIC, Abbot of Ensham toward the close of the tenth century, is one of those who helped to prepare the way for the coming of the Bible in the vernacular tongue of England. He it was who, in admonishing the clergy of his district, pointed out to them that it was their duty to "tell to the people the sense of the Gospel *in English*" (Hoare: "Evolution of the English Bible" p. 35); and it is recorded that he, himself, prepared an Anglo-Saxon version of the Pentateuch, together with Joshua, Judges, Esther, and Job. He also brought out a translation of the Apocryphal books of Maccabees, which relate the stirring struggle of the Jews under the leadership of Judas Maccabeus, to retain their independence,—admitting frankly that his prime object in doing so was to stir his own countrymen to a like patriotic fervor in offering resistance to the Danes.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Eyewitness

WHEN the guests are seated, pass around pencils and paper. Make no remark which might indicate to them the nature of the contest, but let it come as a surprise.

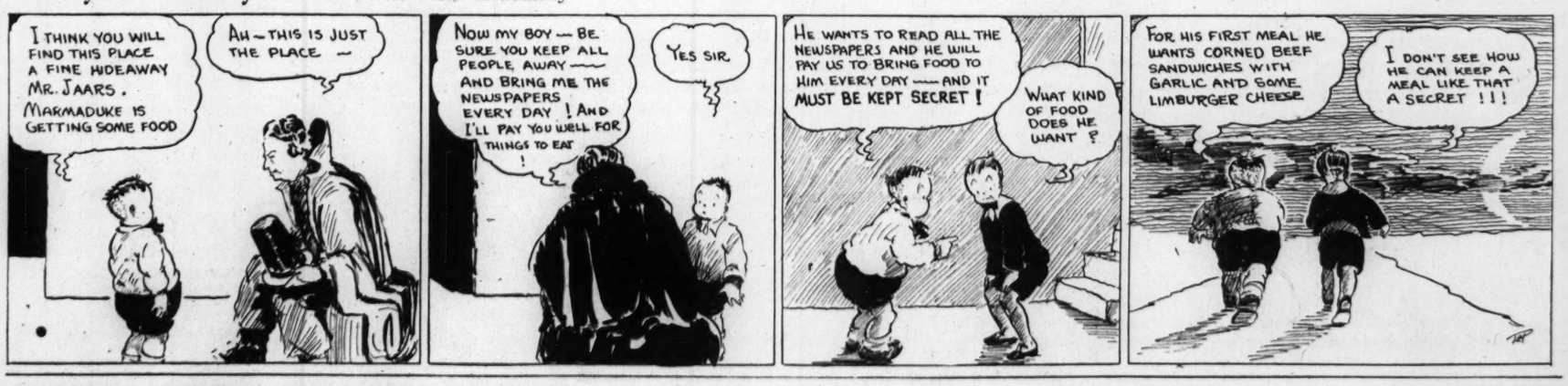
Have some one, preferably not well known to the assembled guests, come hurriedly into the room, and in a way which will attract attention, relate some occurrence; then let him as hurriedly leave the room.

Then ask the guests to write exactly what occurred, giving a description of the person, and what he said. It will be interesting to note when the papers are read how varied are the different accounts. The player giving the most accurate account, including the appearance of the person who told the story (telling the color of the eyes and hair); what was said, and the manner in which the story was related, will be the winner.

Mrs. Luda F. C., Durham, N. C.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The New Hideaway*

By LE PELLEY


I THINK YOU WILL FIND THIS PLACE A FINE HIDEAWAY MR. JAARS. MARMADUKE IS GETTING SOME FOOD
AH—THIS IS JUST THE PLACE —
NOW MY BOY — BE SURE YOU KEEP ALL PEOPLE AWAY — AND BRING ME THE NEWSPAPERS EVERY DAY! AND I'LL PAY YOU WELL FOR THINGS TO EAT!
YES SIR.
HE WANTS TO READ ALL THE NEWSPAPERS AND HE WILL PAY US TO BRING FOOD TO HIM EVERY DAY — AND IT MUST BE KEPT SECRET!
WHAT KIND OF FOOD DOES HE WANT?
FOR HIS FIRST MEAL HE WANTS CORNED BEEF SANDWICHES WITH GARLIC AND SOME LIMBURGER CHEESE
I DON'T SEE HOW HE CAN KEEP A MEAL LIKE THAT A SECRET!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*House for Rent*

By CARMACK

The men building the house on the vacant lot seem to have given the Boss an idea - Anyway, he gathered up some scraps of lumber —
And we took them home —
And after doing a lot of sawing and hammering —
He had the slickest little bird house you ever saw!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Austria, Ditto

THERE is a diplomatic proverb that runs between Vienna and Berlin: "As in Germany today, so in Austria tomorrow." Necessarily, the phrase has its limitations. But the postwar record of Austrian foreign and domestic policy has often paralleled that of the Reich.

A year ago military conscription was introduced in Germany, breaking the Treaty of Versailles. Now "service to the Fatherland" is inaugurated in Austria, breaking the Treaty of St. Germain.

Yet it need not be inferred that Austrian conscription indicates an affinity with present-day German policy. It is rather that on many matters, a similarity of viewpoint pervades the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ballhausplatz. Germany has shown too well that the tactics of unilateral renunciation of treaties may accomplish immediate objectives. Vienna has followed the method. But the resultant increase in the Austrian military may prove an additional barrier to efforts of the Reich to extend its influence to the southeast.

For the idea of increasing the army as a protection against German efforts at political absorption of Austria, is not new. In private conversations three years ago the late Chancellor Dollfuss made it plain that an enlarged military force was one of Austria's desires. The time was not then considered ripe for such a move. But it was clear even in 1933 that abrogation of the military provision of St. Germain was one of the ultimate goals of Austrian policy. It was, moreover, looked upon with favor in Italy. And today, with Rome making every effort to strengthen its position in Austria, it is apparent that Chancellor Schuschnigg's conscription plan has been carried out with at least the tacit approval of Mussolini.

As in the case of Germany, the actual treaty provisions have become obsolete and the technical objections to an increased Austrian military force are secondary. The primary problem remains—how long can peace be supported on a framework of broken pledges?

This question presents the major powers with a challenge to remove those inequalities which have been a spur to the breaking of treaty obligations. It presents nations, desirous of improving their status, with the challenge to re-establish a working concept of the validity of international law.

As Bobby Burns once remarked, "The best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley." For instance, in the totalitarian state of Soviet Russia a bit of a rift is spoiling the façade of the greatly glorified Stakhanoff high-pressure labor system. Factory workers who have been held up for public emulation as prize performers in speed-up methods have spent so much time in being fêted for their prowess that they have forgotten to show up at the factory when the whistle blew. The rose-strewn way of the dictator is not without its thorns.

Finding Liquor Out

THAT the drunken driver continues to be a serious menace on the highway in spite of evidence to the contrary was shown in the appointment of a commission by Mayor LaGuardia to investigate causes of mishaps in New York. The figures issued by the New York Department of Motor Vehicles seem to belie the actual situation. For example, official figures for 1934 indicate that less than one per cent of the serious accidents in that State involved intoxicated drivers. Yet Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Charles A. Harnett and others say that the intoxicated motorist presents the most serious road hazard today.

The seeming discrepancy finds its solution in the word intoxicated. According to the commission, drunken driving is the most difficult of all vehicle law violations to prove. Many car operators arrested for traffic violations could be charged with drunken driving but rather than lose their prisoner by failure to prove that he was intoxicated, the law is often content to seek conviction on the minor violation.

The commission therefore recommends that instead of requiring the police to prove that the driver was operating "while in an intoxicated condition" the law be altered to read "while under the influence of intoxicating liquor." Recent tests have proven that even one drink interferes with a driver's ability to think and act quickly and it is thought that it will be much easier to prove a driver to be under the influence than to prove him intoxicated.

The LaGuardia commission also recommends an educational campaign showing the deleterious effect of liquor on the operator of an automobile. Whether or not the new wording of the law will make convictions easier to procure remains to be seen. The educational campaign if properly conducted should bear fruit. But perhaps the most satisfactory thing about the creation of this commission is the indication that public officials as well as citizens at large are becoming more aware of the fact that the tragedies caused by mixing alcohol and gasoline are not made entirely visible by cold statistics.

EVEN the First's being past doesn't give any assurance against being fooled by April weather.

Lobbying for a Laugh

PEOPLE would rather laugh than cry over their foibles. The perennial success in Great Britain of the Gilbert and Sullivan melodious satires on British customs and institutions is one confirmation of this. Another is the rather sudden, possibly momentary, but still salutary, success of the Veterans of Future Wars in the United States.

In a few weeks this organization of college students has attracted about 20,000 supporters, according to latest reports. It now feels ready to begin lobbying activities in Washington for payment of a $1000 bonus to each member for services which may be required unless a rapidly rearming world comes to its senses before the loading guns start to pop.

The initial announcement of the veterans-too-likely-to-be, that they would demand such a bonus before it was due, was a commentary on the political pressure which produced actual payment of a bonus to World War veterans, although such payment was promised only in 1945. The arrival of one of the leaders of the Veterans of Future Wars in Washington to lobby in behalf of demands which are also premature is probably intended as one more blithe commentary on the abuses of pressure politics to which a free people blithely subjects the system of government which they yet expect to guarantee permanently their freedom.

It is easier to laugh with the college students than at them. They seem to sense that their demands and their methods will look silly to older people. But they seem to hope that the older people will not overlook the similarity between some of these demands and some which are being seriously, even feverishly, pursued by quite mature political groups. They may well hope, too, that the similarity of method will not escape attention.

A failing of most people, and of most peoples, is their inability to look at their own ways objectively. They can laugh only at other people's. If the Veterans of Future Wars can awaken a genuine and constructive self-criticism among their fellow countrymen, they will have performed a patriotic service which might merit payment of a bonus.

Britain Looks at Its Roads

WILL the roads of rural England much longer run unobserved between their hedges—up hill and down dale, over hump-backed bridges and past sleepy villages? Britain's Minister of Transport, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, has his eye on them. Plans for a great national road survey, the first of its kind in British history, are in the air. In the air, too, some of the scheme may be carried out; since the aid of the Royal Air Force will probably be invoked for spotting "bottlenecks" and other centers of traffic congestion.

But considerations of normal traffic are not the sole, or even the main, factors in the proposed survey. England has become, rather suddenly, "defense-minded." New airdromes will soon be dotting the land and vast projects have been advanced for the removal of munitions factories such as Woolwich Arsenal to the west of the island and the establishment in the same areas of new naval bases. Measures such as these might be nullified by inadequate road facilities.

To those who regard an English country road, especially if its way lies among the apple and cherry orchards of the Southwest, as among the loveliest works of man the prospect is displeasing. And all must regret the fears that make the survey seem more than ordinarily urgent. Some of the great highways already constructed in England have spread ugliness and noise over large stretches of the countryside. All that can be said is that these devasted areas are long and not wide, and they have drawn enterprises of every kind to their immediate course, leaving the tranquility of the lanes, fields and settlements just beyond their pull, free and virtually unbroken by the throb of traffic. Will this condition survive the new survey?

Realism—Dramatic Blight?

REALISM, said Sir Cedric Hardwicke recently, in a lecture at Cambridge which has electrified the British entertainment world, is killing the drama. The efforts which the New York and London stages are making to imitate in the theater the appearances and impressions of life outside, Sir Cedric asserted, destroy the possibility of acting and choke the fine flower of poetic imagination.

Some authors evidently agree with Sir Cedric. Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Noel Coward, and especially Mr. Sean O'Casey, have, in their recent work, shown dissatisfaction with the conventions of realistic drama.

But there are also facts to be noted on the other side. Whatever may be happening to the drama, the theater is certainly not on the verge of collapse. The winter of 1935-36 has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the British stage.

Few people realize what a wealth of sound acting there is in the New York or London production of a typical modern realistic comedy until they see the same play done by amateurs. Finally, a dramatist who has not the genuine fire inside him will write prosaic dramas even if they are all entirely in blank verse. On the other hand, many fine plays show that poetry can irradiate realism as well as of any other variety of drama.

African Tragedy

Book News of the Day

GLANCE at a map of Africa prior to 1876. Then look at a map of Africa today. Something has happened.

Yes, in the earlier map only a tenth of the 150,000,000 square miles were held by other than natives. Today the African area occupied by Europeans under one guise and another totals something like 97 per cent.

What happened in between is told in THE RAPE OF AFRICA, by Lamar Middleton (New York: Smith and Haas. $3). This dramatic recountal by an American newspaper correspondent loses nothing in the telling. The political history of the avid scramble that took place mainly in the screened chancelleries of Europe and between seven "colonially-minded nations" from 1876 to 1934 makes rather horrific reading. Until one wonders just where enlightened civilization is supposed to begin and where dark barbarism leaves off. The final chapter of "Roma rediviva" is not yet complete. But after reading what went before, one may be led to feel that Benito Mussolini simply decided to take his bit before somebody else got it.

The theft of Africa is described in vivid words and perfervid phrases backed by documentary authority and newspaper quotations that trace the chronology of the gigantic swindle that has been operated sometimes quietly, sometimes noisily, through the last sixty years.

This is not just another book on Ethiopia. Its purpose and scope are far broader and more important. It is pointed up with bits of word-photography that give the scene and the characters in strong relief. Now we have a striking picture of one Henry Morton Stanley trading knicknacks for vast tracts of land; now we see Leopold of Belgium assuring the world of his benevolent mission to stamp out slavery in the Congo; now we read of the ruin of Egypt by the financiers of London, Berlin and Paris. Even the role of the United States with the efforts of Harvey S. Firestone of Akron, Ohio, and his millions, are discussed. And it is averred that the days of the little Republic of Liberia are numbered even as the days of the Kingdom of Ethiopia are also numbered: and for much the same reason.

As to some of Mr. Middleton's facts they seem a bit distorted and out of focus, due to his personal bitterness against the old system of gobbling-up long indulged in by the great powers. His representations need careful study and comparison with documents easily obtainable before they are admitted as true *in toto*. E. B. H.

Due for a Jolt

Spring Spins a Golden Spell

SPRING has come to the Avenue. Not the spring of lavender haze and tender green grass, of brown earth rolling back from the bite of the plow. Snow still lies white in the glens, and along the highways maples and elms stand wrapped in somber dignity with no evidence of leaf or bud.

Yet today, as we walked down the Avenue, braced against the sharp April wind, in an ivy-framed window box we caught the first bright glow of spring. wind, in an ivy-framed window we gled with promise of wakening woodland and garden. Freesias, arbutus, pussy willows, tulips and azaleas hobnobbed in gay profusion, reminders of other half-forgotten springs.

Those purple violets with golden hearts—how easy to imagine them peeping through the grass and lifting fragrant faces to the sunlight. We know a wild ravine where violets grow, deep in New England countryside.

You leave town and the busy, traveled pavement and follow a winding, dirt road past farmhouses and a pasture where brown-spotted cows nibble avidly at the early grass. You climb a long, steep hill, slide over the rim and make a quick dip down the other side. Slowly now, for just off the road, where the ground is still damp from vanishing snow, there is room to park the car.

No rushing traffic here! We stand in the road for a moment to feel the quiet hush of woods and meadow. Across the way a lark whirrs out of the grass and sends forth his clear, fluty "tseeu-tseeer" from a near-by perch.

Gingerly, on a mossy log, we cross the brook, then follow its twisting course up the ravine. A chipmunk races along at a cautious distance, peeping saucily at us over a tree-stump. In a hollow made by the projecting roots of a massive oak, a patch of spring beauties have opened their delicately veined pink petals. Near by, a jack-in-the-pulpit forces his sturdy way through the coverlet of pungent leaf-mold.

The sun is warmer on the south side of the hill. Spring gold is everywhere. Clusters of yellow leaves are opening on the young trees; yellow adder tongues twinkle from a dappled glade; and down at the far edge of the wood, where the brook disappears in the shimmering waves of new grass, swamp marigolds in gay abandon fling their lavish glittering coins across the marshes.

At the edge of the wood is the end of our quest. There in the deep grass are violets—not pale, paltry blossoms growing close to the ground, but great, pansy-faced blooms of deepest purple that lift their heads proudly on long sturdy stems, inviting us to stoop and gather their fragrant beauty.

Spring is here, whisper the flowers in the window, a young and lovely spring. You can almost hear her feet tripping up the Avenue. Only this morning she must have passed this way. M. L. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

Underworld Armament

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is, perhaps, the temptation to become alarmed by the announcement that denizens of the underworld, so called, are being equipped with more powerful and dangerous weapons than are now available for use by officers of the law. This startling and quite naturally disquieting revelation comes through the Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice of the United States, and is made by J. Edgar Hoover, director. It is not intimated that the power and efficiency of the law's armament cannot in time be increased to equal that of the underworld. Neither is it promised that the rivalry, or competition, will not continue progressively. There is thus the unhappy prospect of the streets and highways becoming a battleground into which unoffending and law-abiding persons cannot safely enter.

Viewing such a prospect, gloomy, disturbing, and, it must be realized, avoidable, one wonders by what wrong or falsely labeled path civilization in this or any country has traveled to bring itself face to face with such an emergency. I wonder if it would be unjust and self-condemnatory for those who regard themselves as average citizens to indict themselves upon a charge of contributory negligence. Would it be as logical, likewise, to agree that those who have become identified with the predatory fringe of our population have, in no small measure, been encouraged and abetted in lawlessness and disregard of a common right?

* * *

Despite the efforts and commendable successes of organizations such as that directed by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover in apprehending spectacular violators of the law—those so-called public enemies upon whom the brand has been placed—the depredations of those who still hope to prove that crime does pay and that it offers a way to wealth and ease, have multiplied in nearly every community. The federal arm, no matter how strong or how long, cannot reach to our own doors or to our neighborhoods to prevent or punish. It is there that the responsibilites of individual citizens begin.

How well, indeed, are we all learning, and how thoroughly are we becoming convinced, that what are regarded as the larger political, social and economic problems of the world, jointly, cannot be solved or composed by force! And yet we heedlessly strive by such repudiated methods to solve a lesser and perhaps somewhat unimportant community problem. Where, in the light of reason, should the line be drawn, or where does it naturally impose itself? One does not, in desperation, arm himself in blind determination to keep peace in his own family, or to intimidate or discipline his next-door neighbor or the family across the street.

And yet, by a process of incubation there has developed, just around the corner, or across the railroad tracks, or in the overlooked sections which we call the slums, a class, distinct and arrogant, against which we are told that we must more efficiently and more powerfully arm ourselves and the law itself. It may be, of course, that less drastic methods of offense and defense are futile and abortive until, or unless, the hiding places and festering nests of organized crime are destroyed. Those who challenge and defy the law must first be brought to a realization that the penalty is certain and unavoidable. Admittedly we have failed grievously in this particular. The rewards of lawlessness have, all too often, been momentarily realized.

* * *

But supplementing and finally superseding this means there must come, if success is hoped for, a keener and wider appreciation of the opportunities to prevent, at its inception, the tendencies toward criminality and insubordination. Youth, generally speaking, is the chief offender. The hardened criminal is the product of a school which has been inefficiently managed and, perhaps, ignorantly conceived. He is not the chief concern, at the moment, of society or its uniformed or expert guardians.

Surely there can be discovered a way to teach and warn the recruits who are answering the call of crime, as it is sought to teach those who may look forward with false zeal to answering, soon or late, the call to war, that these allies against society and civilization are common enemies, and that the rewards they offer are worse than spurious.

In the air, on land, and on the seas, the urge is for greater and even greater armament. There can, if it is continued, be no end to such rivalry. And now the call is for stronger and more effective lethal weapons to be used in the physical warfare against crime. The logical sequence is the destruction, not only of the offending criminals, but of those who are called upon to accept the challenge to mortal combat so defiantly offered. There is, surely, a better way.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Silence Coerced by Law"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the light of the current discussion of the teachers' oath bill, and other "gag" proposals, it seems to me that a rereading of the opinion of Mr. Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court in the Anita Whitney case, June, 1927, is particularly pertinent.

"Those who won our independence believed that the final end of the state was to make men free to develop their faculties, and that in its government the deliberative forces should prevail over the arbitrary. They valued liberty, both as an end and as a means. They believed liberty to be the secret of happiness, and courage to be the secret of liberty. They believed that freedom to think as you will and to speak as you think are means indispensable to the discovery and spread of political truth; that without free speech and assembly discussion would be futile; that with them discussion affords ordinarily adequate protection against the dissemination of noxious doctrine; that the greatest menace to freedom is an inert people; that public discussion is a public duty and that this should be a fundamental principle of the American Government. They recognized the risks to which all human institutions are subject. But they knew that order cannot be secured merely through fear of punishment for its infraction; that it is hazardous to discourage thought, hope and imagination; that fear breeds repression; that repression breeds hate; that hate menaces stable government; that the path of safety lies in the opportunity to discuss freely supposed grievances and proposed remedies; and that the fitting remedy for evil counsels is good ones."

"Believing in the power of reason as applied through public discussion, they eschewed silence coerced by law—the argument of force in its worst form." CLYDE S. CASADY

Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Accent on Service

By Eyre Sandford Carter

LONDON

IN RECENT years the rapid extension of the executive function of government has focused attention in Europe and in the United States on the necessity of having a civil service capable of carrying out the duty which the name implies—that of serving the civil community. To be effective, a civil service must have both capacity and power to do whatever job is assigned to it, and must be so constituted as to exercise that power without fear or favor.

An observer traveling from Prague, let us say, through various capital cities to Washington, would note a definite difference of approach to this problem in various countries of the Old World and the New. In continental Europe the uniformed government "functionary" is to be met nearly everywhere. All too frequently he is underpaid, but as against this he is "drest in a little brief authority." This authority, since it represents the majesty of the state, is recognized and submitted to as a matter of course by the ordinary citizen, and civil-service posts, even the smallest, are sought after, because they confer on their holders power and status. In England, on the other hand, few civil servants, apart from outdoor postal workers and the police, wear uniforms, and they are certainly less conspicuous, and probably less numerous, than in most European countries.

* * *

Yet even in England the number of civil servants employed by the National Government, and of officials in the corresponding municipal departments, is large and is on the increase, for there is taking place a steady extension of social legislation—housing, health and unemployment insurance, pensions, regulations affecting conditions of labor in industry, and so forth: The same is, of course, true in the United States, and the type of administration needed to carry out these measures is a matter of great concern to the ordinary citizen, who is directly affected by them.

It may be that the United States will find, as Great Britain has done, that a permanent civil service (using that term to cover both national and local officials) is just as essential to the efficiency of these newer departments of public welfare as in the case of the post office. And if it is to function in such a way as to help and not to hinder the normal life of the nation, it cannot be allowed to be the prize of that unworthy struggle for place and power which has bred inefficiency and unethical practices on both sides of the Atlantic whenever public opinion has not actively opposed it.

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For the attainment of this result two material conditions are needed. Unlike a salesman or departmental manager in a commercial concern, the civil servant cannot be paid by results, since the objective of his work is not private profit. Clearly, then, if he is to give of his best, it is reasonable that he should receive a salary adequate to his needs. Secondly, it is in the public interest that he should have such security of tenure as will encourage him to do his job as well as he knows how, without the hampering thought that the chances of party politics may cause his removal.

There is, however, a more intangible but even more important factor which makes all the difference between a good civil service and one that is not quite so good; it is that of status. The public service—the service of the whole of the people—is, after all, a matter of the highest importance, and it demands men and women of the best type, and of unimpeachable integrity. They will not be attracted by stability of material conditions alone; they will be more concerned to ask whether the public, whom they serve, appreciates their work at its true mental and moral value and supports it accordingly.

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If the lawyer, the architect, the maker or the seller of radio sets or farm implements, is esteemed for his services to the community above the civil servant—merely because the one can say, "By my own efforts I made so many thousand dollars last year," while the other's work cannot be so evaluated—then the public will tend to think of its servants as performing unimportant functions, and as a result will get but mediocre service. But if the public were to demand an even higher standard of performance, ethically as well as technically, from the civil service, than is required from those who work for private profit, then the demand would surely create the supply.

It was public perception of this fact that helped to eliminate the political spoils system which reigned in England during the earlier part of last century.

The public will get good administrative service if they demand it, and if they are willing to accord to their civil servants, in the newer departments as well as in those longer established, the respect and the reward to which merit is entitled.